The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL INVASION.

Important Intelligence Regarding the Movements of Lee.

Sudden Withdrawal of His Forces from Before Harrisburgh.

Hurried Evacuation of York and Other Places.

Probable Concentration of the Rebel Army at Shippensburgh.

The Army of the Potomac Pressing it Closely.

A Great Battle Expected in the Cumberland Valley.

Pleasanton's Outer Pickets Reported Near York.

A Cavalry Fight and Defeat of the Rebels at McConnellsburgh.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHIGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30.

Advices received here this evening indicate that Lee is at last thoroughly aroused to the peril of the position in which he has entangled his army. He is drawing in his forces to the neighborhood of Shippensburgh, where a great battle will probably be fought.

The position of our army cannot be stated, but the public may rest assured that it is rapidly forcing conclusions with the enemy. Its present numbers, and moral and physical condition are such as to give informed parties here to-night the most sanguine expectations. The tide has turned to-day, and will hardly flow again in the enemy's favor.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30—1 o'clock P. M.

The city is now as quiet as though it was Sunday.

There is no excitement in the city.

The soldiers are all at their posts.

Yesterday 400 cavalry, belonging to Col. Pierce's command, late Milroy's, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburgh, defeating them and driving them through the town.

The rebels had three killed. On our side two men were wounded. We took thirty-three prisoners.

The rebel division of Gen. Early left for York this morning, taking the road to Carlisle.

Gen. Lee is now concentrating his army in the valley between Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, evidently anticipating an attack from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Ewell's rebel corps is still in front of Harrisburgh, and may commence the attack at any time.

THE REBELS RETIRING.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30.

All is quiet. The rebels have retreated beyond Carlisle.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, PENN., Tuesday, June 30.

S. S. Blair, Train-master on the Northern Central Railroad, left York at 6 o'clock this morning, when the rebels had all left, except their rear-guard, which was beginning to move off when he left.

The rebels are supposed to be moving toward Harrisburgh. They left unexpectedly, and in a hurry.

It was reported that Gen. Pleasanton's outer pickets had been seen within four miles of York.

The total demand on York by the rebels, amounted to three hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens raised $30,000 in cash and subsistence, and the rebels allowed them twenty days to raise the balance.

No private families were molested. The citizens were all treated with respect.

The railroad property was not disturbed, with the exception of about thirty old cars that were at the shops awaiting repairs.

The railroad south of Glen Rock was not injured in any way.

The rebel force at York was not over 8,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery.

The rebel force at Wrightsville was 2,000, with five pieces of artillery.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—6 P. M.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that Gen. Lee and his Staff were at Carlisle last night.

A rebel infantry force was seen this morning, about fourteen miles from Harrisburgh, marching toward that city. They may come up to our forces some time this afternoon. An engagement is then expected to take place, although it may be postponed until the morning.

The telegraph wires are uninterrupted along the whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously, so as to avoid surprise.

The Reading Adler, the organ of the Democrats, and generally known as the Berks County "Bible," has come out with a stirring appeal to the farmers to quit their fields and rally for the defence of the State. A camp has been formed, and it is expected that there will be 20,000 men assembled there immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—9:15 P. M.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, received this morning, states that the authorities at Harrisburgh have information, apparently reliable, that Ewell's corps, with portions of Hill's and Longstreet's, will move this day toward Harrisburgh.

They number about forty thousand men.

The report that several companies of Col. Thomas' regiment had been captured is incorrect. They have arrived safe, with but small losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30.

Fifty rebel prisoners from Harrisburgh arrived here to-day.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—6½ A. M.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, from Baltimore, says:

"A train came in this morning from Union Bridge, the western terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, having passed through Westminster. No rebels had appeared anywhere along the route.

It is ascertained that a large body of National cavalry reached Gettysburgh, took possession of the town, and captured quite a number of rebels. Our army is gradually moving in that direction.

The trains on the Northern Central Railroad ran this morning to Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore.

Several bridges have been destroyed north of Parkton.

No apprehensions are felt for the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, as it is strongly protected. The same may be said of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The gunboats are in each of the gunpowder rivers, and at Havre de Grace and at Bush River.

The defences of Baltimore are now very strong.

All the negroes that can be found, without distinction, are impressed into the service and made to work in building fortifications.

The cars from Baltimore to Frederick, this morning, were obliged to return after reaching Sykesville, where a large force of rebel cavalry were seen tearing up the track and burning bridges.

The train narrowly escaped being captured.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American*, this morning, publishes the following paragraphs:

A portion of the *First Delaware* cavalry regiment, which were stationed at Westminster, twenty-eight miles from the city, were attacked, yesterday, by rebel cavalry, and a running fight ensued, in which our cavalry were chased to within seven miles of the city, but few of the detachment reporting at headquarters.

Later in the evening it was reported that a considerable force of rebel cavalry were advancing toward the city on Reister's town road. The preconcerted signal was immediately given, and the members of the Union Leagues promptly assembled at their different headquarters, received their arms and marched to the barricades. The promptness with which the call was answered was highly creditable to their patriotism and courage.

The *American* also says:

We are gratified to be able to announce that the Army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion under its new commander, Maj.-Gen. Meade. The character of this movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigor, skill and good judgment of the new commander. We feel that we ought not to explain this grand movement in its present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The following definite information relative to the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Potomac River at the Point of Rocks on Saturday night, has been received by the *American*, in a letter from a Methodist clergyman residing at Brookville, Md.:

Very much to the astonishment of the citizens the rebels came in there on Sunday evening about 6 o'clock.

Gen. Stuart was with the rebel force, and took possession of the Reverend gentleman's house.

The rebels had with them captured wagons, prisoners, contrabands and mules, besides other plunder.

On Monday morning the rebels left, going northward, as is learned from another source.

The Reverend gentleman says he entertained five of the National prisoners (officers) at breakfast, among them Major Duane and Capt. Michling, of the United States Engineers.

This was doubtless the same rebel force which struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning.

It is equally certain that it is the same rebel force which passed northwest of this city last evening, in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their forces at York or Gettysburgh, which gave rise to the alarm here last night.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* says:

"The response of the Union Leagues of this city last night to the call of Gen. Schenck for the public defence, was most prompt and enthusiastic. Old and young flocked to the armories to obtain arms, and the supply was not sufficient for one-half of those who presented themselves. By previous concert each company marched to its post at the barricades, and stood guard during the night.

We learn from a citizen of Westminster, who arrived here this morning, that the *First Delaware* cavalry made a most excellent fight, and fought with sabres and revolvers when first attacked, and until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The enemy came on by the Washington road, and at the time our cavalry were getting their horses shod and preparing for a scout beyond. They captured two or three horses and men at a blacksmith's shop at the end of the town, when the balance charged on them in an effort to recover the prisoners. A fierce fight ensued, in which a number were wounded on both sides.

While the fight was going on about 300 more rebel cavalry came in sight, when a retreat was ordered, and they passed through the length of the town, skirmishing and fighting the whole distance, in which one of the rebels was shot by a civilian who joined the Union troops. There were not more than sixty of the Delaware cavalry in the engagement, and it is feared that the greater portion of them were killed, wounded or captured. Not more than fifteen out of 110 in the command have reached this city."

Commodore Dornin has, at the request of Gen. Schenck, placed two gunboats near the end of Broadway, and one at the bridge on the western side of the city, in an admirable position to bear upon the city and its approaches.

One o'clock P. M.—The mail train that left Baltimore at 8½ has just arrived at Monocacy. The timber for the burnt bridges, sent out on that train, was unloaded, and the bridge rebuilt in twenty-five minutes, and the train crossed safely with its passengers."

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The immediate presence of a rebel army within this Department and in the State of Maryland requires, as a military necessity, a resort to all the proper and usual means of defence and security. This security is to be provided against known hostilities, and opposition to the lawful and National Government, from every quarter and in every form. Traitors and disaffected persons within must be restrained, and made to contribute to the common safety; while the enemy in front is to be met and punished for this bold invasion.

Martial law is therefore declared and hereby established in the City and County of Baltimore, and in all the counties of the western shore of Maryland.

The Commanding General gives assurances that this suspension of the civil Government within the limits defined shall not extend beyond the necessities of the occasion. All the civil courts, tribunals, and political functionaries of State, county or city authority, are to continue in the discharge of their duties, as in time of peace, only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority.

All peaceful citizens are requested to remain quietly at their homes and in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, except as they may be possibly subject to calls for personal services, or other necessary requisitions for military purposes or uses hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and promptly be made the subject of observation and treatment. Traitorous and dangerous persons must expect to be dealt with as the public safety may seem to require.

To save the country is paramount to all other considerations. When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the Commanding General that he can revoke his order and return to the normal condition of a country at peace and a Government sustained by a united and loyal people.

(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

EXCITEMENT AT OXFORD, PENN.

OXFORD, Chester County, Penn., Tuesday, June 30.

The excitement at this point is increasing.

The merchants are moving away their goods.

Rebel scouts have been seen passing down the banks of the Susquehanna River, on the Harford side, and they have been reported as far down as Peach Bottom.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report of a Spy—His Adventures in Carlisle and Vicinity—Ewell's Corps There, Numbering 30,000 Men—Lee's Movements—The Work of the Copperheads—Information to the Enemy—The Rebel Intentions, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29, 1863.

I have just had an extremely interesting conversation with a young man whose name I dare not mention, because if the rebels should ever catch him they would surely shoot or hang him as a spy—for such he was. He voluntarily went within their lines, and traversed all their camps in the vicinity of Carlisle, with which country he is entirely familiar. While in Carlisle he met an old friend now in the rebel army, and through him was introduced to several of the rebel Generals, who talked with him very freely. They said he could not get out of town, and they did not care how much they told him. He is brave, adventurous, and as sharp as a man can be, though he is but a mere boy. He made his escape over the South Mountain, though the rebel soldiers were in pursuit of him, and he arrived in Duncannon at 3½ o'clock this morning. He walked twenty miles in three hours and a half, having left Carlisle at 11½. He arrived here in the 10 o'clock train.

Nearly the whole of Ewell's corps is at and about Carlisle, and it numbers about 30,000 men. Gen. Early left yesterday, with a considerable body of troops, for Gettysburgh. All the expeditions hereabouts have been made from this corps. Gen. Longstreet's corps is close behind at Chambersburgh, and advancing. Gen. Lee passed through Chambersburgh yesterday, on his way to Gettysburgh. He holds the centre, which is composed, in part at least, of Longstreet's corps. Ewell is on the left, and A. P. Hill, who is now at Hagerstown, on the right. The whole rebel army is on this side of the Potomac, and most of it in Pennsylvania. It consists, probably, of upward of one hundred thousand men.

The information of the rebels is very full and accurate. They showed my informant a complete map of the fortifications here, and told him of fords on the river. They know as well as we do the number of men that we have, and their character. They say that our militia won't be able to stand two volleys of musketry, and that they are not afraid of as many as we can bring against them. There are plenty of Copperheads, who furnish them all the information they want, and point out to them the places where goods are hidden. While they use these men, they despise them. "There," said a rebel officer to my informant, "do you see that man?" (pointing to one of these sympathizers.) "Well he is a —— rebel; and if I were in the place of you people that are loyal, I would hang him as soon as we get away from here." The individual alluded to felt the force of the remark, and left. The rebels concurred in saying they honored an open enemy, but despised a snake. The more I think of it, the more I wonder that a Northern man can be found who will aid the rebels while invading the Free States. That some Southern people retain their loyalty to the Union, and their affection for the old flag, is not surprising, but a traitor to the Union in the Free States is an anomaly.

Gen. Ewell said he should encamp in front of Harrisburgh to-night, and would have done so last night but that he preferred not to travel on Sunday, where it could be avoided. Several of the other Generals said the intention of the rebel army was to capture Harrisburgh at all events, and then march on Philadelphia. They all appear to be in the greatest spirits, particularly the officers, who have of late had very superior quarters to those they are accustomed to. The privates are many of them better clad than the wretched tatterdemalions who are brought in as prisoners; but they seem to feel very well, and marched through the streets of Carlisle singing "Dixie" at a great rate. They are very rude and unfeeling in their conduct toward our prisoners, insulting and abusing them when they are taken through the camps. They told my informant that Hooker had retreated to Washington and that Grant had been repulsed at Vicksburgh, both of which statements they profess to believe.

A great many desert from the rebel army. The mountains are full of deserters, and they come into Harrisburgh every day. The picket guard has been doubled in order to prevent this. I apprehend Gen. Lee will find a good deal of trouble on this score. Thousands of the privates are tired of fighting and have no heart in the cause. Now that they have got into a Free State and having a good chance, if they once get beyond the pickets, of escaping North, many will leave and regain their freedom. After the first great fight, when the usual precautions to catch deserters are necessarily somewhat intermitted, the rebel army will unquestionably lose heavily in deserters and stragglers. Heretofore, if they escaped, they could only go south. Now the case is quite different. The most of them, however, are very plucky. They say they are fighting for their rights, and that if they can only succeed in staying North during the Summer they are sure to be recognized.

They make requisitions on the inhabitants for all they want. They made one requisition on Carlisle yesterday morning for 1,500 rations, and later in the forenoon another for 500 barrels of flour. They strip the stores, but touch nothing in private dwellings, and they are courteous and polite to citizens, particularly ladies. I am happy to be able to say, also, that our ladies do not follow the example of Southern ladies in their treatment of the rebel soldiers.

Thus, while we of the North have been quibbling, grumbling and criticising, instead of aiding the Government—manœuvring for the next President instead of fighting for our country, and quarreling about our Generals instead of following them cheerfully, a powerful, desperate and determined foe has invaded our soil and driven our citizens from their homes. While our peace Democracy have been advocating an armistice, and resisting all our preparations for men, the character of the issue has changed, and now we are obliged to fight or be conquered. Why don't Fernando Wood go down to Gettysburgh and ask Lee if he won't consent to an armistice? I think Mr. Lee would say, if he deigned to answer him at all, that he would talk about that when he should get to Philadelphia. Even now, appalling as the danger is, I hear from all quarters, both high and low, scarcely less vindictive denunciations of the War Department and the Abolitionists than of the rebels. "Why don't the President send up 10,000 men from Hooker's army," they whine, "and defend Harrisburgh." As though any one would think of such a thing as dividing the army, which is our only hope, to save such a contemptible little village as this. People have got so into the habit of blaming and finding fault that it seems as though they could do nothing else. They are doing better now, however, than they yet have. The whole population is ready to take up arms; very many are formed into companies. The veterans of 1812 have taken their muskets and cartridge boxes. Two companies of negroes were armed yesterday and marched through the streets, strange to say, without being insulted. The thought seemed to impress itself on every mind that there was bone and muscle even if the skin was black. The darkies themselves are highly delighted. They polish up their muskets and stuff their cartridge boxes full, laughing and chatting all the time as merrily as possible—tickled as a child with a new toy. These men have never been drilled much, and are officered by colored men, but I am inclined to think they will fight as well as the militia. When we consider the fearful risk they run we must acknowledge that it requires a high order of courage for a negro to enlist.

The fortifications are finished, and there are now a great many troops to defend them. They are impregnable, if well defended, and I hope the rebels will find cause to change the contempt they feel for our militia into admiration, when once they test their mettle. I do not suppose the great battle will be fought here; but I have very little doubt of their intention to take Harrisburgh if they can do it. Though they made no use of the capture, it would be a great thing to say that they had taken the capital of Pennsylvania. It would be worth five thousand men to them. If, however, they mean to stay in the North the whole Summer, they could not do better than to occupy Harrisburgh permanently. In the meantime, a few days longer will explain the whole plan up to the first battle.

The Philadelphia *Age* published on its bulletin-board to-day that there were no rebels near Harrisburgh. A message was sent to Gen. Couch that the statement was believed in many quarters, and that it had the effect which was undoubtedly intended—to stop enlistments—and asking for the facts. He answered that the rebels were within four miles of Harrisburgh and advancing, and that an attack was hourly expected.

Col. Coffin is relieved of his onerous duties, and his place is filled by Wayne McVeigh, Esq., who is an old newspaper man, and will, I hope, be able to give us more news than we obtained from Col. Coffin.

There was a slight skirmish over the river to-day. Nobody hurt, but some a good deal frightened. The Seventy-first New-York was engaged; also, Sherman Miller's battery. The rebels were about one hundred and fifty cavalry. They have made no advance this afternoon, so far as heard from. A detachment was seen at a point about thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, on the river, but no report has yet come of their operations.

The bridge company at this place keep an account of all the soldiers and teams that cross the river, and intend to present their bill to the State or the National Government, whichever they think will be fool enough to pay it. Patriotic!

THE SITUATION

just at present, seems to be this. Lee's whole army is in Pennsylvania and the borders of Maryland. Lee himself is at the centre, at or near Gettysburgh, with Longstreet's corps. A. P. Hill is on the right, and Ewell on the left. The latter corps is much the strongest, and numbers, according to information received by Gov. Curtin, *thirty-seven thousand* men. Other accounts place it at *thirty-four thousand*. Longstreet's corps is said to be only ten thousand, but this, it seems to me, must be a mistake. Anderson's corps is in reserve, and is now at Chambersburgh. The whole rebel army must number at least one hundred thousand men.

Ewell's corps, which consists largely of cavalry and mounted infantry, and were the first to advance into the Cumberland Valley, is charged with the double duty of watching our movements and making excursions to various points for the purpose of plunder, and also to break our railroad communications. A force is operating on Bloody Run, probably to capture Milroy's remnant, at the same time a force is at Perryville, thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, and will probably cut the Pennsylvania Railroad at some important point. A force is also at York, and has laid that unfortunate city under contribution to the amount of $100,000 in money and a large amount of flour and other articles. These points are at least one hundred miles apart. A large force is threatening Harrisburgh, and all these detachments are parts of Ewell's corps. I think the other corps, Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's and Anderson's, are to be held in hand, while Ewell's does the work of burning bridges and cutting off our communications with the North, East and West, and at the same time collects together horses and supplies for the main army. I can no longer doubt that the rebels intend to carry on the Summer campaign in the North. It is a desperate movement, but it is their only hope. They must neutralize our victories in the West if they can. If we can beat them the rebellion is crushed, for whether we capture and destroy their army, or whether we only drive them back to Richmond, they cannot live through another Winter. The "black cloud" is gathering in the Southwest. A counter fire is gathering in the Northeast. When the fire and the cloud meet, the bolt that falls will destroy the last vestige of the rebellion. The people of the North must realize the fact that the rebels have actually attempted their conquest, for such is the fact. They trust to the machinations and schemes of their friends here to succeed. May this be discouraged and foiled now and forever.

Gen. Couch has issued an order forbidding all newspaper correspondents to cross the river.

The Enemy Quiet—Speculations as to Their Intentions—The Army of the Potomac, &c.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Monday, June 29, 1863.

The day has passed, and the enemy has not made an attempt to capture the city. The present quiet state of affairs was certainly not looked for by the inhabitants this morning. Everyone expected to hear the sound of musketry and the roar of cannon sometime during the day. It is asserted by the best authority that the enemy is in force at Carlisle, having arrived there at noon yesterday. Carlisle is distant from here 18 miles, and if the enemy had been inclined he could have reached our outer pickets without any difficulty, so far as traveling is concerned, this afternoon. Perhaps, after all, the rebels do not intend to occupy Harrisburgh. In fact, some people begin to think the rebels could not be bribed to come here. To be sure, there is a difference of opinion among the citizens, and while some assert that the rebels will be walking the streets in 24 hours, others are equally confident that the capture of the city will not be attempted. Judging from the position of affairs at the present moment, it would seem that the enemy wished to avoid Harrisburgh and strike for Baltimore. We have intelligence that he is at York in heavy force, having retired from Wrightsville last night. The rebel General commanding at York, this afternoon, levied a contribution upon the citizens of $150,000 in money, 150 barrels of flour, 40,000 pounds of beef, 50 bags of coffee, and large quantities of other stores. If such acts of robbery are not sufficient to awaken the ire of all Pennsylvanians, then what will? In order to save the State, the people must rally to its defence. If the enemy had attacked the fortifications to-day, who knows but their superiority in numbers alone would have given them success. It is true that to-morrow our forces will be augmented, but there cannot be a surplus of soldiers on this occasion.

There are some in our midst who rely wholly upon the Army of the Potomac to rout the invaders. The news received this evening that Gen. Meade had opened communication with Gen. Couch created much joy with those people, and nothing could convince them that the game was not up with the rebels. They now walk the streets with comparative ease and smoke costly segars without concern or remorse. They should not forget, however, that rumors have, at times, little to do with truth, and, perhaps, after all, they may wake up some bright morning and find themselves bodily in possession of the rebels.

The condemned Col. Jennings' regiment came in from Gettysburgh last night. Only about ninety men out of over four hundred returned. The remainder are straggling through the country. All the privates were paroled, but the officers were ordered to Richmond, to await an exchange.

The cars on the Pennsylvania Central Road have been running very irregularly since the advance of the enemy to Wrightsville. Only one train went out from here to-day. The surplus locomotives and cars belonging to the roads going East have been taken to points of safety. The rolling stock remaining can be got away in fifteen minutes' time.

Thirty-three prisoners captured at Mount Union were brought into town this morning. They were taken to the Court-house yard, where they were gazed upon by hundreds. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Contrast Between Maryland and Virginia—Sugarloaf Mountain—The Occupation of Frederick by Our Forces, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

"MY MARYLAND," Saturday, June 27, 1863.

Following the example of the enemy, your correspondent has concluded to "invade." The transition from the soil of traitorous Virginia to that of loyal Maryland is quite as pleasant to me as to the rebels. We leave barren wastes and desolate ruins for well-tilled fields, quiet villages, and well-filled larders—only I fear to leave some of these as barren and as desolate as some we have mourned over in other regions.

Riding yesterday from Washington, on horseback, to a point well up toward Harper's Ferry, I could not help feeling a sense of intense relief in viewing the scenes of rural beauty and domestic quietude, spread profusely on every hand, and all so very different from the scenes which have been before our eyes in ravaged Virginia for the past ten months.

We feel that we are not in an enemy's country. Sour looks, frowns and scoffs, are less frequent. Smiles even pervade the faces of some. Hospitalities are frequently tendered. Charges are moderate—a strange thing so near Washington. Questions are civilly answered, and information volunteered in many cases.

I haven't any news to write this morning. I am campaigning on my own hook for a day or two, with headquarters in the saddle in the daytime, and my blankets spread this night not a thousand miles from the top of Sugarloaf Mountain, and no pesky cavalry near to steal my horse.

For the present I know nothing about the Army of the Potomac. I feel pretty sure it isn't fighting, and if it closes up soon, we shall find some signals somewhere, and direct our march accordingly.

Sugarloaf Mountain is one of our old haunts. Signal men have a certainty for it. Last Fall a signal officer, with one orderly and an electric battery, drove the rebels out of it, and gallantly held the position until McClellan reinforced him—about a week. From the top we can signal to Frederick, Loudon Heights, Catoctin and Bull Run Mountains.

Not being in communication with Harrisburgh, I have, of course, nothing about Ewell, with his forty thousand men. (I suppose Ewell would not have forty thousand and one, if he could, because "Stonewall" always had just that number.) I have ascertained the exact strength of the rebel army. I took all the reports of one day from Harrisburgh, and footing up the number of rebels positively said to be at each place named, I find it to be *two hundred and twenty thousand*. This, however, does not include the corps of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, which are to be added to the footings. This will make the total strength of the enemy not less than five hundred thousand men. One Harrisburgh dispatch, to the effect that the rebels have four thousand pieces of artillery, I think is slightly exaggerated. I do not think the number will exceed thirty-five hundred!

Campaigning in Maryland is delightful, by contrast with Virginia. For breakfast, ham and eggs and coffee; lunch, bread and milk; dinner, chickens, dessert, cherries—and no guerrillas, no bushwhackers, *no cavalry to steal your horse*.

SATURDAY—4 P. M.

A heavy force of National cavalry occupied Frederick last night. Further intelligence of important movements has been received during the day, but under existing circumstances I cannot give them to the public. Correspondents have again been cautioned that now, more than ever, is the time for holding their tongues with reference to the movements of our forces. So I communicate only such as are perfectly apparent to the enemy—and leave the rest to be done when results follow.

The heavy rain of Thursday night and yesterday has no particular effect in raising the streams. Neither advance, retreats, nor pursuits will be affected by the wet weather so far.

The Quakers of Loudon County averred yesterday that Longstreet's corps was still encamped under the shadows of the Blue Ridge. But I don't know that the Quakers are any wiser than some other folks. All the evidence goes to show that the rebels have been very strict in prohibiting communication over the Blue Ridge. L. L. CROUNSE.

The Position of the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* says:

"We are not at liberty to give the precise present position of the Army of the Potomac. Suffice it to say that both railroad and telegraphic communication was resumed this morning with Frederick and Harper's Ferry, and that the rebels raiders, who occupied Montgomery County yesterday and Sunday, found it necessary yesterday afternoon to make a rapid move from those localities. They also disappeared from Marriottsville and Sykesville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and there was no enemy last night between the Frederick Road and the Potomac.

Gen. Meade, so soon as he took command of the army, issued orders for a general movement, and in a few hours relieved both Baltimore and Washington of all present fear of rebel invasion. We apprehend there is not a rebel in arms within thirty miles of Baltimore, and none on this side of the Potomac within a similar distance of Washington.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was repaired last night. The bridge over Piney Run has been restored, and the train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption. The telegraph was repaired half an hour after the rebels disappeared, and in a few hours the bridge track was laid and the rails replaced.

The rebel cavalry, which yesterday attacked a company of the First Delaware cavalry at Westminster, and drove them toward this city, was doubtless the advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry leading the way across the country, through Baltimore County, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburgh. They had found that longer delay on the line of the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike and Railroad would not be safe, in view movement of Gen. Meade, and were making a rapid march across the country.

It is supposed by many that the alarm given last night, of the approach of an enemy toward the city in considerable force, was merely a ruse to test the earnestness of our citizens in behalf of a vigorous defence. This, however, was not the case. Signal pickets, twenty miles out, announced the movement, in the neighborhood of Westminster, of a large cavalry force of the enemy. This was undoubtedly Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, which crossed the Potomac on Sunday morning and occupied the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday.

The movement of Gen. Meade's army made a hasty departure necessary, but they were rather getting away from the city than coming toward it. We are still in hopes that they were intercepted during the night by the portion of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry sent in pursuit of them.

FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

Threatening Demonstrations on the Cumberland.

Fifteen Thousand Rebels Preparing to Enter the State.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 30.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a dispatch from Central Kentucky, which says:

"Matters on the Cumberland River wear a threatening aspect.

The rebels are represented to be in force at Albany. They are said to number 15,000 men.

The rebels are commanded by Pegram and Marshall, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from the Walker and Cumberland Gaps.

The advance of the rebel force entered Columbia yesterday.

The character of the rebel movement is not yet fully developed, but those in command of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the enemy are likely to make.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN OHIO.

A Conference Between the Military and Civil Authorities—Suspension of Business at Columbus—Address by Gov. Tod—Information about the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 30.

A Committee of the City Councils and citizens had an interview with Maj.-Gen. Burnside last night in relation to the defence of the city. The Committee adjourned without action, to meet again this morning.

There was a general suspension of business at Columbus yesterday.

A meeting was also held at the State House, which was addressed by Gov. Tod, who said that he had information that it was the design of the rebels to enter Ohio within the next month.

A Committee of citizens were then appointed to adopt a plan of action, and to raise volunteers for home defence.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE TROOPS.

Thirty Regiments to be Organized Immediately in this City and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 30.

Gov. Seymour has ordered Inspector-General Marsh to go to New-York immediately, and organize thirty regiments in that City and Brooklyn. They will be drilled in artillery as well as infantry practice, with the view of placing them in fortifications.

The Obsequies of Admiral Foote.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, June 30.

The ceremonies attending the burial of Admiral Andrew Hull Foote in this city, to-day, were the most imposing ever witnessed in this State. The principal military companies of the State, the Governor and Staff, the State officers and members of the Legislature, together with the civic authorities of the Cities of New-Haven and Hartford, and the officers of the National Government, participated in the solemn pageant. The stores of the city were closed and mostly draped in mourning, as were many of the private residences.

The remains lay in state in the State House from 10 until 2 o'clock, when, escorted by a company of marines, they were borne to the Centre Church, where Dr. Leonard Bacon, assisted by Drs. Dutton and Cleveland, conducted the exercises.

At 4½ o'clock the military, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Russell, and the civic procession, in charge of Benjamin Noyes, Esq., formed in line on Temple street, where some 10,000 citizens had assembled. The pall-bearers—Admirals Gregory, Smith, Stringham, Davis and Stewart, and Capt. Simpson—bore the remains to the hearse; and the procession, after passing through a few of the principal streets, conveyed, amid the sound of tolling bells and booming cannon, the hero to the City Cemetery. At the grave Prof. Harwood read the burial service, when the last volleys were fired, and the chieftain's form passed from mortal sight.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30.

The Government Subscription Agent reports the sale of Five-Twenty Bonds to-day to the amount of $1,895,000, at the agencies in Boston and Philadelphia. The receipts from the West have been delayed by the non-arrival of the mail. This mode of disposing of the loan has proved so successful—the sales having reached over $140,000,000—that the Secretary of the Treasury will most probably continue, for a brief period, the sale of the loan through the present popular medium of sub-agencies. Should he determine to do so the announcement will be duly made to-morrow.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, June 30.

Great confusion and excitement have prevailed in the Convention for the past few days. Nothing has been done except the rejection of a large number of amendments to the Emancipation Ordinance. It is thought something definite will be accomplished to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether the action of this Convention will be accepted by the mass of the people.

Trial Trip of the Shenandoah.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 30.

The new sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*, from Philadelphia the 29th, on her trial trip, arrived here this afternoon. She easily made 12½ knots, without canvas, and her officers consider her equal, if not superior, to any war vessel afloat. Capt. D. B. Ridgely is in command, J. S. Skerrett is Lieutenant Commander, and E. M. Guild Paymaster. Her complement of seamen will be made up at this port.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—At this establishment, on Thursday evening, Mr. W. B. Floyd takes his benefit, on which occasion Dan Bryant, celebrated in negro minstrelsy, will make his "first appearance" with a white face as *Handy Andy*, in the Irish comedy of that name.

Gen. Thumb and his wife, and their friends, the Nutt and the Warren, continue to be the attractions at Barnum's. On the Fourth they will give entertainments every hour.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 30.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, July 1: Nos. [illegible] and [illegible].

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore.

The Battles at Chancellorsville from the Anglo-Rebel Standpoint.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. LEE.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at this port yesterday. The main point of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, but the mails bring the following additional details:

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

The London *Times* publishes from its special correspondent an account of the battles at Chancellorsville, six columns in length. Under date of April 29, he speaks of the raids undertaken by Gen. Stoneman's forces, which Gen. J. E. B. Stuart "for seven days was powerless to check or chastise," and alluding to the passage of the river below Fredericksburg by Gen. Sedgwick.

THE OPENING MANOEUVRES.

The suddenness and simultaneity of the enemy's operations, the apparent sagacity which guided them, the magnitude of the varied force which assumed them, the consciousness that Gen. Lee, deprived of his "old war-horse," Gen. Longstreet, was far weaker in numbers than he has ever been since he left Maryland, combined to create uneasiness in the breasts of his Staff, which was only relieved when they comforted themselves by watching the unruffled calmness of "the old Tycoon," (as they affectionately call him.) Without bustle or agitation his dispositions were made, their general policy being to leave Gen. Early at Fredericksburgh with a sufficient force to guard the hills from Hamilton's Crossing to Marye's Heights, and on down to the river, while Gens. Lee and Jackson, with the rest of the army, slowly turned their faces westward along the turnpike and plank roads. Upon the afternoon of this day Gen. Stuart delayed the Federal advance in the neighborhood of Kelly's Ford by cutting the head of one of their columns between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, and taking prisoners from three different army corps."

Under date of April 30, he writes as follows of Gen. Lee's movements:

Gen. Lee, anxious to ascertain whether Gen. Hooker designed to march straight on Fredericksburgh, or, in pursuance of the plan by him exhibited to the Congressional Committee which investigated Gen. Burnside's failure, to strike deeper into the country, moved leisurely toward Chancellorsville, holding all his troops except Gen. Early's division, closely in hand. But when Gen. Anderson's division, stationed in the neighborhood of the United States Ford, recoiling before the immense Federal host, heralded its advance, Gen. Lee threw up earthworks half way between Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and there arrested the advance of his foe. Gen. Hooker did not press him hotly, but, in his turn, fell slowly back toward Chancellorsville, followed still more slowly by the Confederates. On the evening of this day Gen. Stuart attacked the Federals upon the Spottsylvania road, and inaugurated one of those "free fights" into which in this war night conflicts ordinarily degenerate. The Third Virginia cavalry charged the Fifth, the Fifth charged the Third. Major Von Borcke, of Gen. Stuart's Staff, had his horse killed by one of his own men; everybody fired at everybody, and everybody at everybody, but the result was that "all's well that ends well," inasmuch as, after losing fifty prisoners, the Federals, notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, fell back, and were heard no more on the Spottsylvania road.

THE FEDERAL WORKS AND POSITION.

FRIDAY, May 1.

The day passed uneventfully. Gen. Lee continued to advance, Gen. Hooker to fall back. But as they neared Chancellorsville, the former penetrated the latter's purpose in retreating, when he discovered that about five hundred yards in front of Chancellorsville, in the midst of a dense thicket of black jack, the Federal pioneers had thrown up very strong intrenchments at right angles to the turnpike and plank roads, with an abattis of felled trees bristling outward in front, and seemingly defying the passage of any living and walking animal. Running southward for about a mile from the plank-road, the Yankee works turned short to the west until they again met the plank road between Chancellorsville and Orange Court-house, toward the latter of which points (as I have already said) the plank road deflects in a southwesterly direction after leaving Chancellorsville. Within these works the Yankees stood thickly and savagely at bay, their powerful artillery massed on some high ground a little in the rear. Their position was fearfully formidable—repulse, if the works were attacked solely from the front, seemed inevitable; the loss of life to the assailants anyhow must have been ghastly. Under these circumstances, Gen. Lee resolved to outflank the flanker.

JACKSON AND HIS DEEDS.

SATURDAY, May 2, 1863.

If ever man was adapted for the execution of a plan daring and hazardous in the extreme, but depending for its safety upon the celerity and audacity of its execution, assuredly that man was Stonewall Jackson. With the first break of dawn he plunged with his three famous divisions—the first commanded by A. P. Hill; the second, in the absence of Trimble, by Colston; the third, lately under D. H. Hill, by Rodes, into the country road which leads to the Furnace. At the Furnace he ascended a hill, and was viewed by the enemy from an adjoining hill called Fairview, and heavily though harmlessly shelled. With his usual temerity he sent back word to Gen. Lee that the Furnace-hill must be held by one regiment until his artillery and wagons had got by. A South Carolina regiment was accordingly sent there, but was, I believe, shortly carried forward in company with the cavalry, and in its place three or four companies of a Georgia regiment were left to guard the critical spot. The enemy, discovering the weakness of the guard, attacked and took the Georgians prisoners. The last of Jackson's batteries was passing as the Georgians were captured, whereupon Captain Brown unlimbered his guns, opened on the Federals and drove them back. He then passed on after Jackson, whose wagons had to fall back and pursue their General by a more circuitous route. Marvelous to say, it never seems to have suggested itself to Gen. Hooker, although this large body of Confederates passed under his nose, that his rear was in danger, or that Gen. Lee, greatly weakened, was lying within a few hundred yards of the mighty Federal host of 80,000 men.

THE GRAND ASSAULT.

At 4 in the afternoon, Gen. Lee, knowing that Jackson could not be far from his destination, opened fire steadily along his whole line, feeling the gigantic masses of his intrenched foe. For two hours and a half a heavy fire was interchanged between the hostile batteries, each party holding its own line. Suddenly, about 6½ in the evening, the rattle of musketry was heard in the distance, followed by the loud boom of artillery, and instantly Gen. Lee passed word along his lines, "Jackson at work; press them heavily everywhere." Swift and sudden as the falcon swooping on her prey, Jackson had burst on his enemy's rear, and crushed him before resistance could be attempted. Passing right over the plank-road and extending almost up to the Ely's Ford road, getting behind Chancellorsville, the three noble divisions raced gallantly forward, drunk with the animal joy and inspiration of battle. Not a trench had been dug, not a tree felled, not a stick raised to resist them; the unconscious Federals engaged in cooking their supper—one regiment on dress parade—heard in the sudden volley of Jackson's long line the knell of their doom. An intelligent Virginian farmer, Mr. Green, taken prisoner by the Federals, heard one of their General's say to his men, about 5 o'clock, "Jackson and his rebels don't dare face us to-night. Get your suppers ready, boys, and enjoy yourselves." With faces turning eastward, secured, as they fancied, by the dense masses of their friends within their intrenchments in front, without a thought of their rear, the Federals rummaged their knapsacks for all the luxuries with which Boston, New-York and Philadelphia pamper their Sybarite soldiery. Before that supper could be eaten, the unwashed, unkempt, starving ragamuffins of the South had burst on them from the west, and scattered them—nerveless, panic-struck, helpless—like chaff before the blast. Major Pegram, of Gen. Lee's Staff, found a coffee-pot, with cups round it, standing in the wood. He poured the liquid out, but it was so hot he could not drink it.

The circumstances under which Stonewall Jackson fell are then narrated, substantially as they were given in the Richmond journals, with the additional fact that a North Carolina regiment inflicted the wound. The writer adds:

"Never was it more apparent than this evening what Jackson's presence and influence are to his men. With his wound ceased the fiery desperation of their onslaught; tidings of it flew like wildfire through the ranks; the routed Federals found themselves no longer closely pressed, and took heart of grace as they poured grape and canister down the plank road. Between 9 and 10 Gen. A. P. Hill was struck by a bit of shell on the calf of his leg, which caused a painful contusion, and forced him reluctantly from the field. At 10 P. M., Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was by Gen. Lee withdrawn from his cavalry command, and put temporarily at the head of Gen. Jackson's corps, stripped as it was of the two leading Generals who have hitherto partaken its dangers and glories without being arrested by disease or stricken by bullet."

Under date of May 3, the writer says:

"Meanwhile

THE FEDERAL LINES,

as they curve round and face eastward, were, as I have said, defended by works more formidable than the slope of Chancellorsville. The trunks of trees, about the thickness of a man's thigh, had been cut down, trimmed of their branches, and laid longitudinally to the height of four feet, the interstices between the logs being banked with earth. More scientific or better engineered works I have never seen. In front the lopped branches were interwoven with felled trees, and an abattis, efficient and impenetrable beyond description, seemed to defy attack. To four brigades of Gen. Anderson's division was intrusted the perilous task of storming works strong enough to have stood a siege, and defended by vastly superior numbers of Federals. But there were no more

GALLANT DEEDS

during six days of unprecedented gallantry than those of the brigades of Posey's Mississippians and Wright's Georgians against the almost impregnable intrenchments of their foe. With admirable sagacity, Gen. Stuart had fastened upon the hill called Fairview, and opened upon the flank of the Yankees an enfilading fire of twenty Napoleon guns. Simultaneously right up to the breastworks rushed Posey's and Wright's brigades. They spring into and upon the felled trees and matted branches; they bound like tigers into the works, and drive the panic-struck Federals headlong from their cover. Never shall I forget the yell which rent the sky, and announced that the enemy was broken. Yielding works—from which ten times their number should never have driven determined men, leaving behind them knapsacks, canteens, overcoats, oil-cloths, books, cards, paper, newspapers, muskets—the Federals rushed quailing to the rear, and never stopped until they had got behind the building at Chancellorsville, beyond which their artillery opened a heavy fire."

THE LOSS.

The battle at Chancellorsville was over for the day. The loss of Posey's and Wright's brigades, notwithstanding the terrible works they carried, was slight. But in the three divisions of Jackson's corps the loss in killed, wounded and missing could not have been less than 6,000 men. Such a sight as the inside of the Yankee breastworks, just after they had left them, never may I see again! With astonishing accuracy Stuart's enfilading fire had torn through their ranks. In every variety of attitude of death, torn, rent and shivered into scarcely distinguishable relics of humanity, lay what so lately had breathed and moved. Still more terrible and strangely appalling was the road from Chancellorsville toward Orange Court-house, along which, and on either side of which, Jackson had descended to the harvest of death. Tumbrils overthrown, caissons exploded, horses dead and dying, sometimes with broken legs, sometimes with ghastly wounds, human bodies in every guise of suffering and death, tortured and riven trees, and, most fearful of all, a crackling fire running swiftly through the grass and black jack brushwood, and suggesting dreadful thoughts of wounded and helpless men perishing by the most agonizing death known to humanity, froze the blood with horror, as the spectator in agony turned his eyes to Heaven, to gain a moment's relief from the unutterable and woful anguish of earth.

GEN. LEE.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, for the first time, I encountered Gen. Lee, calm, unruffled, evenly balanced, but not, even at that time, wholly devoid of that quaint humor of which so rich a vein runs through his composition. In answer to my hearty congratulations, he answered that they were premature, that things were not going everywhere as he wished them. "No," said he, "we have lost Marye's Heights." I then learnt that at an early hour upon Sunday morning the Federals had made two or three abortive attempts to storm the heights, which were held by one Mississippi regiment (the Twenty-first) on the top, and another Mississippi regiment (the Eighteenth) in the lane at their base.

The writer next describes in detail the recapture of the Heights by the Confederates, and under date of May 4 writes:

"At Chancellorsville the Confederates lay all day within the lines which, with indomitable energy, they had in the night traced around the position of Hooker's troops, and which hemmed them in, leaving only the United States Ford open, the sole exodus of that army which had advanced in full assurance of victory five days before. Along these lines for a considerable portion of their length it was my fortune to ride to-day, and never did I witness anything like the mirth and glee of the troops. It was touching to hear the complaints of the skirmishers who had just returned from the front, and who felt themselves personally aggrieved that the Federals refused to skirmish this morning, and that, in fact, no fight could be got out of them. 'Strange and unprecedented fatality—80,000 troops surrounded and hemmed in by one-third of their number, powerless to break through, or make any demonstration against their puny foe;' to this pass had 'the finest army on the planet' ingloriously come!"

CONVERSATION WITH GEN. LEE.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Early this morning I rode over to Fredericksburgh, and found that not a Federal soldier, save a large batch of prisoners around Salem Church, was left on the south side of the Rappahannock. I proceeded to Gen. Lee's headquarters, and had the great advantage of riding back from Fredericksburgh to Chancellorsville in company with the General, and hearing his free comments upon the events of the week. If for one moment I am tempted to lift the veil, and reveal portions of his conversation, it is because I feel that all who speak the English tongue should be admitted to a closer perception and higher appreciation of one who does honor to our race. The General bewailed the comparative impunity with which Sedgwick and his followers had escaped from his grasp. "Up to this time we have done nothing but afford the Northern Press material for 'another great Union victory!' True, we have driven our enemy from every field, swept away his every formation, scourged him out of works from which neither whirlwind nor hurricane could ever drive my poor ragamuffins—but what of that? I have learnt that nothing but the entire capture of a whole corps will ever produce an effect, and such a capture should unquestionably have been effected yesterday." In answer to my remark that, judging from the wholesale capture of arms and accoutrements, at least one quarter of Hooker's army must be impotent for offence, the General observed, "With the resources of the North probably the deficiency of arms has been made good already. Conceive the glee of the contractors when a new call for everything wanted for 100,000 men, from caps down to shoes, is received at Washington, all the profits going into the pockets of the Republican party! Compare with their resources those which I wield. Not a day passes but opportunities occur. Signal advantages offer themselves, but I cannot use them. Want of transport, want of tools, pontoons, horses, and great inferiority in numbers force me to abandon the chance of action. But hereafter I think we shall be more on an equality." But most interesting of all was his conversation about Stonewall Jackson. "Had I been able to dictate events, most gladly would I have been disabled in my own person if he had been spared. Such an executive officer the sun never shone on. I have but to show him my design, and I know that if it can be done it will be done. No need for me to send and watch him. Straight as the needle to the pole he advances to the execution of my purpose. Pure, high-minded, unselfish, he has no earthly thought of himself or his own advancement. The sole aim and object of his life is the good of his country."

As we parted, the General's last words led me to conclude that his attack upon Hooker would be resumed that afternoon. We arrived at Chancellorsville about 1 o'clock. The morning had been singularly and oppressively hot. Presently heavy thunder-clouds blew up from the south, the wind swept round into the southeast, and there was a sound of much rain. The whole of that afternoon, the following night, and most of the next day, the heavens seemed to have opened. Torrents of rain deluged the earth, and it became very cold. As I sheltered myself in a little farmhouse on the plank road, the brigades of Anderson's division came splashing through the mud, in wild, tumultuous spirits, singing, shouting, jesting, heedless of soaking rags, drenched to the skin, and burning again to mingle in the wild revelry of battle. One could not but speculate what manner of night Hooker's men were passing. But assuredly the heavy rain of Tuesday night, the deafening reverberations of God's artillery, which rent the heavens, and mocked puny man's efforts at imitation, were blessings indeed. They arrested and delayed the renewal of Lee's attack, and preserved Hooker's army for the opportunity of "Another great Union victory!"

THE FINALE.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

The morning broke misty, with rain, heavy and lowering. The reader will anticipate my statement that it found Hooker and his army on the northern bank of the river. All night long had they been streaming across the pontoons over the United States Ford. It was found that they had thrown up works and traverses which were marvels of industry and indefatigable energy, but which, fresh from the memory of the slope at Chancellorsville, and of the intrenchments and abattis in the black jack thicket, they dared not attempt to hold. Further comments upon the incidents which so hurriedly and imperfectly I have attempted to relate I will, in mercy to the reader, forbear. The bloody repulse of the enemy at every point, the frustration of every movement, the spectacle of at least 120,000 men hurled back in three places across the Rappahannock, after paying fearful toll for its passage, constitute an *ensemble* which requires nothing to be added to it.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF PUEBLA.

The following is the text of documents of which the main points have already been given:

THE EMPEROR TO GEN. FOREY.

PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU, June 12, 1863.

GENERAL: *The news of the capture of Puebla reached me yesterday, via New-York.* This event has given me the greatest satisfaction. I am well aware what care and energy were required both by the commanders and men to achieve this important result. In my name, express to the army my full satisfaction. Tell the men how much I appreciate their perseverance and courage in so distant an expedition, where they had to struggle against climate, local difficulties, and against an enemy the more obstinate, because he was deceived my intentions. I deeply deplore the probable loss of so many brave men, but I have the consoling idea that their death has not been useless either to the interests or to the honor of France, or to civilization. Our object, as you are aware, is not to impose upon the Mexicans a Government contrary to their wish, or to make our success a triumph for any party whatsoever. I wish Mexico to be regenerated to a new life, and that soon, reformed by a Government based upon the national will, on principles of order and progress, it may admit that it owes to France its prosperity.

I send the official reports to give to the army and to its commander the rewards which they deserve; and, my dear General, I beg of you to accept my sincere congratulations. NAPOLEON.

GEN. FOREY'S REPORT.

PUEBLA, May 19, 1863.

M. LE MARECHAL:

Puebla is in our hands! The combat of San Lorenzo having dispersed the *corps d'armée* of Comonfort, which sought to force our line of investment and to throw supplies into Puebla, the garrison was already suffering from hunger, although it had taken possession of everything available; on the other hand, a trench having been opened before the Fort Teotimehuacan, and our batteries of 30 guns, of various calibre, having opened their fire on the 16th against the fort, and in two hours completely destroyed its works, two vigorous attacks were made upon the place. Gen. Ortega, at this juncture, made an offer of capitulation. But he had the presumption to ask to leave with all the honors of war, with arms, baggage and artillery, to withdraw to Mexico. I declined all these strange proposals, telling him he might leave with all the honors of war, but that his army must march past the French army, lay down their arms, and remain prisoners of war, promising to him all those concessions which are customary among civilized people when a garrison has bravely performed its duty.

These proposals were not accepted by Gen. Ortega, who, in the night between the 16th and 17th, disbanded his army, destroyed the weapons, spiked his guns, blew up the powder-magazines, and sent me an envoy to say that the garrison had completed its defence, and surrendered at discretion.

It was scarcely daylight when 12,000 men, most of them without arms or uniforms, which they had cast away in the streets, surrendered as prisoners, and the officers, numbering from 1,000 to 1,200, of whom 26 were Generals and 200 superior officers, informed me that they awaited my orders at the palace of the Government.

All the *materiel* of the place is in our hands, and has not been so much damaged as was supposed.

I hasten to forward this dispatch to your Excellency, with instructions to Vera Cruz to send a fast steamer to the Havanna, so that the news should reach Europe *via* New-York, before the English steamer which would leave Vera Cruz on the 1st of June, and will bring you a detailed account of our situation.

The army is in high spirits, and will advance in a few days on Mexico. I am, with respect, &c.

GENERAL FOREY.

THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 15, says:

"The Cabinet messenger, whose expected coming I announced some days ago with dispatches from Vienna, arrived here on Saturday morning. I am assured that these dispatches contain the affirmative answer of the Austrian Cabinet to the propositions, as modified by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which are to be submitted to the Russian Government on the subject of Poland. Prince Metternich returned to town in the afternoon from Fontainebleau, where he has been the Emperor's guest for some days past. He had an interview the same evening, or yesterday, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and communicated officially the note of his Government, and left him a copy of it. It was on the 8th that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna communicated the dispatch of the French Government to M. de Rechberg. The Emperor Francis Joseph was at that moment absent from Vienna, and M. de Rechberg was prevented by illness from proceeding at once to the imperial residence. The Emperor returned to Vienna on the 9th, when the French dispatch was laid before him. The Council of Ministers met on the following day, when the draft of the answer to the French Government was agreed upon, and you are doubtless aware that the semi-official journal of the Austrian Government has already stated that the adhesion of the Court of Vienna to the perfect accord of the Western Powers relative to the steps to be taken on Polish affairs was not doubted.

In official quarters in Paris it is emphatically asserted that the Emperor Napoleon never thought of profiting by the Polish question to carry out warlike projects; that, had he contemplated such projects, he would not have so persistently sought to unite with England and Austria in order to attain the main object of their negotiations; that he might have remained satisfied with the answer to France, and allowed events to follow their course; that the question of Poland does not interest France directly, for France is too distant from the theatre of the insurrection to feel the effects of it like Austria; and that she had a good pretext for withdrawing her cooperation, and reserving herself for complete liberty of action as to the future.

We are further told that France has no advantage to obtain, by a general war, the term of which nobody could fix, and the result of which nobody could foresee; that, as for 'glory,' France has already had enough of it under her present ruler in the Crimea, in Italy, and now in Mexico; that she would gain nothing by enlarging her frontiers; and that the assurance given by the Emperor in his speech from the throne, in January last—'And, what is better than conquests, we have gained a title to the sympathy of peoples, without forfeiting the confidence and esteem of Governments,'—holds good. The most important consideration for the present is the answer that will be given by Russia to the propositions of the three great Powers."

Bullier's Correspondence says France will confine herself to requiring a territorial and maritime establishment in Mexico.

Napoleon is said to have assured a foreign Minister that he desires the coöperation of the European Powers to create a Government in Mexico that can maintain order at home and keep faith in its foreign relations.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A crowded meeting was held on the night of the 15th, at the London Tavern, to hear an address from Mr. M. D. Conway, of Eastern Virginia, the son of a slaveholder, on the war in America, with special reference to the late speech of Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield.

Mr. Bright, M. P., presided, and in opening the proceedings passed a high eulogium on Mr. Conway. He then went on to say that as long as people believed there would be no war in America everybody condemned the South; but when it was seen that the North was not determined calmly to see the dismemberment of the nation, many who before were on the side of the North went round to the South. Our trade interests were largely bound up in the struggle, and he feared this had been the cause which had prevented, and still prevented, us doing justice to the cause of the North. [Loud cheers.] He would call their attention to the trade of Lancashire, which they all knew had been for some years resting on a most insecure foundation; the existence of Slavery had been the cause of this danger, and therefore he had on several occasions urged Government to improve the condition of things in India, in order that a supply of cotton might be obtained from that country. As regarded the supply of cotton from America, two things had been true—the supply must always have been insufficient, and it must always have been insecure. The whole average breadth of land over which cotton was grown in America did not exceed 10,000 square miles; it could not be that there was not land enough on which cotton might be grown that the supply was insufficient and insecure; neither could it be that there had not been a demand; nor that the price had been insufficient, for the price had of late years been much higher than before. He attributed the cause to the fact that there was not enough of labor in the Southern States. Could this want be remedied under a state of Slavery? No; he believed not. Labor was not considered honorable in the South, and, therefore, laborers from the North did not like to go to the South. The emigration of laborers to America from Europe principally flowed to the North, where labor was honored and respected. All that the planters could depend on for an increased supply of labor was the natural increase in negro population, and negroes from the slave ships from the Coast of Africa. Fortunately for the world the United States would not consent to the reopening of the Slave-trade; consequently the planter was obliged to depend on the increase of the negro population, which was about 3½ per cent. per annum. The production of cotton, therefore, had been insufficient and insecure on account of the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] The South had made Slavery the issue, and, having rushed into the battle-field to settle the great question, it was sinking into inevitable ruin. [Hear.] Was it possible that this great cotton industry might yet be placed on a rock which nothing could disturb? Let them imagine—though some might say he had no right to imagine—that the war was over, that the Union was restored, and that Slavery was abolished—[cheers]—did they suppose that in such a case, there would be fewer negroes in the South? On the contrary, he believed the number would be increased. If Slavery and the lash were abolished, the negro would turn his face to the sunny South, where he would find himself happier and more useful than in the North. There would, besides, be a migration from the North to the South. Once abolish Slavery, and emigration would flow from Europe to the South, and in a few years there would be a an increase of the cotton crop. [Applause.] He came from the midst of *the cotton industry of Lancashire, and a large portion of what he had in the world depended on* that industry. Not a little of it was now valueless, his neighbors around him were suffering more or less from the war, and while it continued great numbers of his fellow-countrymen would be dependent on charity. His interest was, therefore, the interest of all the great population in the cotton districts. He spoke of the question as one of business, though he was glad that, on that occasion, business coincided with high sentiment and high morality. [Applause.] After some further remarks, in which the honorable gentleman expressed a hope that England and America might always be found working together in the cause of liberty and progress, he concluded amid much cheering.

Mr. Conway then delivered his address. He maintained that the South had got up the war to perpetuate Slavery, justified the proclamation of President Lincoln, and contradicted many accusations which Mr. Roebuck had made against the North.

The room being unable to contain the people who desired to get in, another meeting was held in Sussex Hall.

THE PATTI ROMANCE.

From the London Review.

We shall not blame Mlle. Patti very severely for her conduct in this affair. It is tolerably clear to us that, whether justly or not, she did, in letters to some friend or friends, accuse her father and brother-in-law of severity; and that when Mr. Macdonald, with a promptness that shows that the spirit of chivalry is not dead, came unasked to her rescue, the influence of her family over a young and inexperienced girl was strong enough to make her eat up her letters with an affidavit. But if natural affection, surviving ill treatment, or the influence of Signor Patti and his son-in-law were strong enough to induce her to shield them from the allegations of Mr. Macdonald, what on earth could be her reason for casting a disgraceful imputation on the honor of the Baron? He appears to have acted with perfect good faith, and, having wealth of his own, was willing that the lady's should be settled upon herself. Without any apparent justification, Mademoiselle puts an end to their engagement, impugns his honor, and refuses to give him back his letters. And so ends the "Patti Romance." The heroine waves a signal of distress; but when the hero gallops up, with his knight-squire, the Vice-Chancellor, to the castle in which she is imprisoned, and offers to set her free, she tells him to begone, that she knows nothing of him, wants none of his services, and is not the love-lorn maiden she at first pretended to be. To say the least, this is shabby.

REBEL STEAMERS.

THE SPUNKIE.

From the Glasgow Herald, June 13.

On Wednesday forenoon the steamer *Spunkie*, formerly employed on the Arran and Glasgow route, under the command of Capt. Young, came down the river, and passed up the Gareloch for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted. Having got all her arrangements completed, she took her final departure for Nassau during the afternoon. She was very deeply laden, no doubt with a cargo suitable for the market, whither she may ultimately arrive. No river steamer has left the Clyde for the same destination under more favorable circumstances.

THE IONA.

From the Liverpool Mercury, June 12.

This magnificent steamer passed down the Clyde last week on a preliminary trial trip, but we were unable to learn with what result. The workmen seemed busily employed on board in giving her a finishing touch. Her progress through the water seemed very rapid, and her appearance as a marine specimen of architecture was one of the finest ever seen on the Clyde.

PRUSSIA.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says:

"The King of Prussia has required the Crown-Prince to retract the opinions he expressed in his speech at Dantzic. The King's anger knew no bounds, and his Majesty added that if the Prince did not consent, he would be deprived of his honors and appointments. The Prince, in concert, it is said, with the Princess, wrote a firm answer to this demand. He refused to retract anything, offered to resign his command and dignities, and requested leave to retire, with his wife and family, to some place where he might be free from the suspicion of interfering in any way in the affairs of State. The letter is said to be excellent."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The City Inspector and the Workingmen's Committee.

A NEW BUREAU.

City Inspector Boole was visited on Monday by a Committee from the Workingmen's Association—an organization of ash and dirt cartmen and street-sweepers. They complained that some of their members had been discharged from labor on the streets, and wished to know if Mr. Boole meant to make fight with the Association. Mr. Boole replied that he knew nothing about the Association in the performance of his official duty. The men were discharged for incapacity and other good reasons. He wished the Committee to understand, however, that he would be glad to have the aid of the Association in any reasonable way. It could help him a great deal; but any dictation he would not submit to. He would not have any combination control him as to how many men he should or should not employ, or how many he should set at work in the respective Wards. Opposition to his plans would prompt the sternest resistance by him. He would give all complaints a fair and full hearing, but "strikes," if attempted, he would treat most severely, bringing the strongest powers of the law to subdue them. He instanced the strike of the tailors, several years ago, and the imprisonment of the leaders, as a proof of what the law could do in such cases. To do his duty well, he must be permitted to carry out his own plans, and in their execution the public expected him to use the strongest exertions to overcome all obstacles. The Committee appeared to be pleased with the frank manner of the City Inspector, and retired, expressing themselves satisfied with the interview.

Mr. Boole is about to introduce a pay bureau into his department, systematized so that the men will hereafter receive their pay weekly and regularly, instead of once in two or three weeks as heretofore.

Annual Exhibition of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

On Monday evening, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, in Livingston-street, near Court, the Academy of Music of that city was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admittance.

The affair was under the supervision of Prof. Cozzens and Prof. R. R. Raymond. On either side of the stage were seated prominent public and private citizens of Brooklyn, while the orchestra was occupied by Bangor's Brass Band. The music was under the supervision of Prof. Geo. W. Warren, the accomplished Musical Director of the Institute and organist of Trinity Church.

The exercises were commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], after which Meyerbeer's grand "Coronation March" was played by the orchestra, when the pupils classes sang a patriotic air, written expressly for them, as the programme informs us, by "R. W. R." (Capt. R. W. Raymond, of Gen. Fremont's Staff)—entitled "The Banner of the Stars," commencing with the words—

"Hurrah, boys, hurrah! fling our banner to the breeze,"

which was no sooner uttered than the Star Spangled Banner appeared from the proscenium, and was, of course, greeted with tumultuous applause. Then followed a portion of Hon. G. F. Holt's speech on the "Neutrality of Kentucky," ably delivered by Master S. B. Duryea; a recitation—Edgar A. Poe's "Vulture"—rendered with much effect and ability by Master G. Oliver, and the "Internal Dissensions in Time of War," by Titus Quintius, (which, by-the-bye, was particularly applicable to the times,) by Master H. C. Daniel, after which the band played Strauss' "Liberty March," when the Calisthenic Class, which is under the able tuition of Mr. Aaron C. Burnham, gave an exhibition, in which they went through the various movements with admirable precision.

After a few selections from "Trovatore" by the orchestra, "The Roman Father," an extract from the drama of "Brutus," was performed, and the piece being well mounted and having all the necessary appointments, it attracted no little attention. The characters were supported with marked ability, and the rounds of applause which greeted their attempts must indeed have been highly gratifying to the youthful *dramatis personæ*.

The interval between Parts I. and II. was whiled away by an overture from Verdi's "Nabucco," when an extract from Dickinson's "Address at Amherst College" was delivered by Master J. B. Camp, with much spirit.

Master J. Quinlan next recited a portion of "The Moor's Revenge," (from the Polish,) after which an original oration was delivered by Master James F. Merriam, entitled "John Hampden," which was an able production, eloquently rendered.

The "Slumber Polka" introduced to view the senior squad of the Military Department, under the command of Capt. H. A. Sprague. This corps, which was only organized a few weeks since, numbered about 25 youths, between the ages of 14 and 16. The evolutions were performed with remarkable accuracy and quickness, which elicited the attention of the whole house, which encored them. We have only to regret that this gallant corps is not at Harrisburgh, where they could not only immortalize themselves, but also serve their country.

A "National Potpourri" was then played, when the amusing petite comedy entitled "Fast Train; or Young America in London," was performed in a decidedly dramatic manner, reflecting great credit upon the cast, which comprised Messrs. C. W. Greenwood, J. B. Camp and G. Oliver. The audience was then dismissed.

The Freed Negroes of North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am ordered by Gen. Foster, commanding the Eighteenth army corps, at Newbern, N. C., to collect at the North a large quantity of supplies appropriate *for colonizing the families of colored soldiers upon Roanoke Island.* They are to be placed there as being a safe place, well fitted by situation and resources for this purpose, and to be furnished with facilities for becoming a self-supporting people. We need at the start, a large supply of garden tools and garden seeds, building implements and materials, fishing tackle, clothing of every description (especially for females and children) and in short everything appropriate to the wants of an agricultural and mechanical colony. Also a *steam mill* for sawing and grinding. Government cannot furnish these materials in the Department, and an earnest appeal is made to the philanthropic public to place these necessary materials at our disposal without delay.

Contributions in cash or in agricultural implements needed, clothing, shoes, carpenters' tools, &c., &c., will be received at No. [illegible] [illegible]-street, New-York, (Rooms of the National Freedman's Relief Association,) directed to the subscriber,

HORACE JAMES,
Supt. of Contrabands, Dept. of N. Carolina.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes' Argument before the Court of Appeals on the Legal Tender Question.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Metropolitan Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank, respondents, vs. Henry H. Van Dyck, as Superintendent of the Bank Department, appellant. Lewis H. Meyer, appellant, vs. James J. Roosevelt.—These two cases were argued together. The following is an outline of the argument of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.:

I. The leading object of the Constitution of the United States was, to establish a strong, consolidated government in respect of all the powers granted to it and essential to their proper and necessary execution; and to create a nation with absolute rights of sovereignty so far as relates to those powers.

II. All the powers vested in the government thus created are necessarily sovereign, and embrace a right to employ all the means essential to the attainment of the ends of such powers and which are not precluded by the restrictions and exceptions of the Constitution itself.

III. The objection, that the sovereignty or nation thus created has not the legislative power to declare what shall be the legal quality of the notes or bills which it authorizes to be issued, comes chiefly from the class of persons who construe the Constitution of the United States in such a way as to make it a mere temporary compact entered into by the States and not by the people; having in itself no elements of stability; making no provision for the exercise of the means of perpetuating the existence of the Government or sovereignty which it created, against domestic turbulence, insurrection or rebellion, and dissoluble at the will of one or more of the States concerned in its formation, or subsequently admitted at their own request as members of the Union; who may, at their pleasure and without the consent and against the will of the remaining States, secede from the Union; and is sustained by substantially the same argument.

IV. This theory of the Constitution is entirely without foundation.

V. By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, in connection with section one of article two and article six, complete sovereign legislative power in respect of all subjects of legislation, specifically enumerated and necessarily implied in the designated powers, is conferred upon Congress; and it possesses in regard thereto an omnipotence equal to that which may be exercised by the British Parliament, or any other supreme legislative body; especially as there are no prohibitions or restrictions upon its exercise.

VI. The mere creation by competent authority of a Government or nation, implies and imposes upon the legislative and executive departments constituted for it, the duty of preserving, protecting and defending it—in other words, of continuing the national life of the Government; and the Constitution of the United States expressly makes this the duty of Congress and of the President in the form of his official oath, and confers upon him and upon Congress all the means and agencies of absolute sovereign, executive and legislative power to perform such duties, and excludes the States from the exercise of any of these powers, "unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

VII. The most important of these powers are "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excise; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" "to declare war;" "raise and support armies;" "provide and maintain a navy;" "to provide rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" "to provide for the calling forth the militia; to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" "to borrow money on the credit of the United States;" and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." These are all attributes of sovereignty, exercisable by Congress, without any limit whatever except its legislative discretion, and are not subject to control or review by the States, or by the State or National Judiciary.

VIII. In the exercise of these powers, and especially when their exercise is necessary for the defence or preservation of the Constitution, the perpetuation of the national life and the integrity of the Union, Congress is authorized to issue bills or notes in order to raise or borrow money on the credit of the United States, for the purpose of accomplishing these ends, and without which they could not be accomplished, and to declare what legal quality should attach to the bills or notes thus issued, and whether they should be received for the public revenues, or in payment of, or as a tender for, private debts.

1. Congress, in the exercise of its legislative discretion, was the sole judge as to the exigency which demanded the issuing of bills or notes; and, whether so or not, the exigency necessarily compelled their being issued.

2. The power to issue bills or notes, or in other words, bills of credit, is forbidden to the States, and not to Congress. (Constitution of United States, Art. 1, sec. 10, 3 Madison Papers, pp. 1,343, 1,443.)

3. By bills or notes, or bills of credit, is meant a paper currency, issued to circulate as money.

4. So the power to "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts" is *forbidden* to the States; while the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins," is expressly conferred upon Congress, without any restriction. This is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, for at the common law, counterfeiting the coin of the realm was treason, and counterfeiting foreign coin is [illegible] within it, misprision of treason.

5. The power to issue bills or notes, and to make and regulate its value, gives to Congress the exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the whole subject of the money or currency of the United States; and, when exercised, supersedes all State legislation hostile to it within the sphere of the legislation of Congress on those subjects.

6. For at least a century before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, Bank of England notes were treated, in fact, as currency or money, and for all purposes, except as a legal tender, were so adjudged in law.

7. It was proper that Congress, in providing for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, at such a crisis as existed when the act of February 25, 1862, was passed, should make its bills or notes a legal tender; in order to induce loans to the Government to be more readily made by giving therefor a note or bill of greater value than one which did not possess the quality of legal tender, and with which the parties making the loans could pay their own debts, and to prevent or mitigate the disasters which would inevitably result from continuing the requisition that all debts should be paid in gold or silver.

8. Such was the practice of the Government during the Revolution; the reason assigned for it being, that those who, during the war for a national existence, demanded gold or silver in payment of debts, "were enemies to the liberties of the United States," and they were made the subjects of criminal punishment.

9. Such was also in effect the practice of the British Government for nearly twenty years during the wars which succeeded the French revolution of 1792. Payments of gold and silver by the Bank of England and by the Bank of Ireland were forbidden by the privy council; the prohibition was subsequently confirmed by Parliament; never finally removed until 1823; private parties were exempted from arrest who offered to pay in bank notes; they were made receivable on process, on distress and other proceedings for rent; all suits against the banks were stayed; the buying and selling of coin at a higher rate than its denominational value was made a misdemeanor; and the selling or receiving of the notes at a less rate than par, except the legal discount, was also made a misdemeanor. (Stat. 50, Geo. III, Cap. 49, passed July 29, 1810.)

Even at this day the Bank of England notes are a valid tender for all sums above £5, so long as the bank pays its demand notes in coin. (Stat. 3 and 4, W. IV., Cap. 98, passed Aug. 29, 1833.)

8. The notes and bills issued by the Government and made a legal tender as well as coin, represent the sovereignty of the United States; and in addition the bills and notes represent all the wealth and resources of the country, which, under the taxing power, are subject to the legislation of Congress, and liable to be applied to their redemption, and constitute a pledge on the part of the sovereignty which they represent, that such wealth and resources shall be so applied.

If Congress may reduce the standard of its gold and silver coin in its own discretion, (which is within its conceded powers,) no matter how low the standard may be, and as such coin embodies no pledge for its redemption at any value, but depends entirely upon its intrinsic worth, Congress may instead authorise the issue of bills and notes for specific sums based upon the entire wealth of the country, and give them the same legal effect and operation as *coin in the payment of debts.*

9. *If Congress can debase the value of the coin,* it surely may increase that of the paper currency which it is authorized to issue, and which the necessity of the times require, and without which the operations of the Government in the defence of the Constitution and the Union cannot be carried on. Congress having the choice of means, of attaining the end of carrying on the Government and preserving and perpetuating the Constitution and the Union, possessed absolute power as to the choice of such means; and any means which were adopted by it, conducive to that end, as these unquestionably were, are within the direct exercise of the powers expressly granted to it by the Constitution. Congress alone is the judge of the necessity, and of the means by which it shall be met.

IX. By the Constitution of the United States, the States are forbidden to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts. (Constitution of U. S., Art. I, § 10.) But the exercise of this power is not forbidden to Congress, which may in its legislative capacity act within the scope of the powers conferred by the Constitution, pass laws having that effect, incidentally certainly if not directly. Even the States, notwithstanding the prohibition, may pass laws making contracts better than they were before, and making those valid which were illegal or void.

X. The act authorizing the issue of bills and notes, and making them a legal tender, does not impair the obligation of contracts, or affect in any way the validity of contracts entered into before its passage.

It leaves contracts in all their original force, and simply provides new and additional means for their performance at a time when, in the judgment of Congress acting within the scope of its legitimate powers, performance by a payment in coin would not only be detrimental to the public interests, but subversive of the Union and its most instances impossible. Debasing the value of coin and making such coin a tender in payment of debts, while it would not impair the obligation of contracts, would be more injurious to the creditor interest than the issue of bills and notes upon the credit of the Government and based upon its wealth, than that of compelling the acceptance of a debased metallic currency, having no value except in itself, in discharge of debts. Congress in its discretion had the choice between these two evils (if they are such,) and its determination is conclusive, not only as to the necessity but as to the exigency which it adopted to meet the emergency.

XI. The power to make laws which have a retrospective operation, is not forbidden to Congress, except in regard to crimes; nor to the States themselves in their appropriate spheres of State legislation, except as to crimes, and so far as they impair the obligation of contracts; and, hence, Congress may pass laws of that description, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution of the United States. The act in question is retrospective by its express language, making the bills or notes a lawful tender for debts, without discrimination; which, of course, means all debts which have accrued, or are due and payable. Indeed, its language is more strictly applicable to debts already contracted, than to those which should be thereafter contracted.

XII. The legislation of Congress upon the subject of coin or money or currency does not constitute a part of, or become embodied in, contracts made after its adoption. (Morse vs. Gould, 1 Kern., 281, overruling Danks vs. Quackenbush, 1 Comst., 129.) It is no part of contracts made while it is in existence. If it be so, then the power of Congress in respect to these subjects would be suspended as to all existing contracts, until they have been performed; so that it could not reduce the standard of gold coin, as it existed at the making of a particular contract, and make such new coin a legal tender in payment of a precedent debt. If the kind of money or currency existing at the time a contract was made becomes a part of it, then, if Congress cannot pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts, the value of coin must remain unchanged so far as it relates to such contracts.

XIII. The provisions of the Constitution of the State of New-York contained in sections V. and VI., of article VIII, forbidding its Legislature to authorize the suspension of specie payments as to bank notes, have no greater force or authority than any other law of the State; and by the express provisions of section II., of article VI., of the Constitution of the United States, must yield to the legislation of Congress, which is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—CHARTERED VESSEL—LIABILITY OF OWNERS.

Samuel S. Thorp et al. vs. Samuel S. Hammond et al.—SHIPMAN, J.—The libelants, owners of the schooner *Brothers*, have brought this suit *in personam* against the respondents, Samuel S. Hammond, Edward Hammond, Jacob Smith, Charles Gillet, Brewster Perry, Charles Price, Alfred Price and [illegible] Bell, owners of the schooner *R. H. Huntly*, to recover damages suffered by the former in a collision with the latter off the Jersey shore, in February, 1860. The libel alleges unskillfulness and neglect in the management of the *Huntly* as the cause of the collision.

Samuel S. Hammond, the Captain of the *Huntly*, was on board and had charge of her at the time of the collision. He was a part owner. I think it is shown by the proofs that he had the exclusive possession and control of the *Huntly*, and that he manned, victualed and navigated her at his own expense. Such being the case, he must be deemed a charterer, within the meaning of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851, which exempts the owners from personal liability, and leaves the injured party to seek his remedy, against the colliding vessel, and those who carelessly and unskillfully handled her.

Samuel S. Hammond, her Captain, is sued merely as a part owner, and not as the charterer, wrongdoer, or active cause of the disaster. His liability is placed by the libel on the same ground as that of the other owners, and the suit must therefore succeed or fail as to all the respondents. I think the statute is a bar to the suit in this form.

Let a decree be entered accordingly, dismissing the libel with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Benedict; for respondents, Mr. Huntly.

TOWING CONTRACT—POWER OF THE MASTER TO BIND THE SHIP.

Otis Kimball and Augustus Arnold vs. The Steamship Dispatch and Benjamin Buck, Master.—SHIPMAN, J.—This is a suit against the steamship *Dispatch* and against Benjamin Buck, who was her master, at the time of the acts complained of in the libel.

The libelants are citizens of Maine, in the United States, and in the Summer of 1862 were merchants at Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence. A short time prior to the month of August, 1862, the libelants became the owners of the steamship *Karnak*, then lying at the port of Nassau in a disabled condition. Part of her machinery being gone, and no means of supplying it, or other needed repairs, at the island, the owners were desirous of having her taken to New-York, where she could be put in order. For this purpose, on the 9th day of August, 1862, they entered into articles of agreement under seal with Benjamin Buck, master of the British steamer *Dispatch*, then in the port of Nassau, by which Buck agreed to use his best endeavors to tow the *Karnak* to New-York.

The libel alleges that Buck failed to perform the agreement, and that in consequence the libelants have suffered large damages. I think the libelants have made out a clear case on this point. The *Dispatch* took the *Karnak* in tow, and proceeded with her to sea on the way toward New-York, but after being out one day, returned to Nassau on the alleged ground that her coal would not burn freely enough to enable her to proceed with sufficient velocity to ensure her reaching New-York before it would become exhausted. She changed her coal at Nassau and proceeded to sea again with the *Karnak* in tow, ostensibly for New-York. After being out several days, those in charge of the *Dispatch* notified those on board of the *Karnak* that they should cast off the lines, and leave the latter to her fate. Against this, one of the owners of the *Karnak*, who was on board, earnestly remonstrated. Finally, after much discussion, the *Dispatch* towed the *Karnak* toward Port Royal, South Carolina, and when several miles from the latter place, cast her off, leaving her to find her way into port as best she might, the *Dispatch* proceeding on her way to New-York. The *Karnak*, with the aid of very imperfect sails, and the assistance of another vessel, finally reached Port Royal. After the *Dispatch* reached New-York, this suit was instituted by the libelants, to recover damages for the breach of the agreement. That this agreement was broken by Buck, I have no doubt. His conduct in casting off the *Karnak* was in violation of his contract, and without any substantial excuse. It was done under circumstances and pretences which cast grave suspicions on his good faith, and which justify the conclusion that he had other reasons for his conduct than those which he has set up.

But a graver question arises in this case, and that is whether the agreement entered into by Capt. Buck, bound his ship so that the latter is liable to respond in damages.

The *Dispatch* was owned by Messrs. Edward and John T. Lawrence of Liverpool, who have filed their claim and answer, denying the liability of their ship for any breach of this contract, or for the acts of Capt. Buck in that behalf.

It is obvious that the first point in controversy in this part of the case is whether Capt. Buck had authority to bind his ship to the performance of a contract of this character. It is insisted that this agreement was within the scope of his powers as master, being, as such, the general agent of the owners in their absence. There is no fact in the proofs which would justify the Court in concluding that Capt. Buck had been invested by the owners of the *Dispatch* with any more than the ordinary powers of a ship-master. The law defines in general terms what the powers of a ship-master are, and furnishes the rule by which to determine whether a given act is within the scope of his agency. These powers are enumerated in Story on Agency, and their limitations stated (sections 116–124.) "The incidental powers of a master are restricted to those which belong to the usual employment or business of the ship. Thus, if the ordinary employment of the ship has been the carrying of cargoes on the sole account of the owner, the master has no implied authority to let the ship to freight in a foreign port." So, if the ordinary employment has been to take goods on board on freight as a general ship and common carrier, the master will not be presumed to possess authority to let the ship on a charter party for a special and different business. So, if the ship has been accustomed to carry passengers only, the master will not be presumed to possess authority to take goods on board on freight. So, if the ship has been accustomed to the coasting trade, or the fisheries, or in river navigation only, the master will not be presumed to possess authority to divert the ship into another trade or business or voyage on the high seas. (Story on Agency, § 121. See, also, 1 Livermore on Agency, pp. [illegible], 156; King vs. Lenox, 19 John., 235; Peter vs. Ballistier, 3 Pick., 495.) The authorities are numerous on this point, but the principle is so fundamental and elementary as not to require more citations.

Now, so far as the employment of this ship (the *Dispatch*) is shown by the proofs, it was that of a merchant vessel, engaged in the transportation of merchandise. There is not a solitary fact appearing in evidence that towing vessels on long ocean voyages, from one port to another, was ever contemplated by her owners. There is no evidence of any express authority from the owners to Capt. Buck to employ her in that business. No such authority can be implied from his position as master. It was a special business

ness, different from that in which the ship had been engaged, and wholly foreign to that of a trading vessel. Upon the facts before the Court, no conclusion can be arrived at than that the Captain exceeded his powers as master and agent of the owners, by diverting the ship from the employment in which she had been engaged. Of course, in so doing he could bind himself, but not the ship. Having exceeded his authority, he, and he alone, is liable.

It is said that Capt. Buck, before he entered upon this voyage, and while employed by other parties, had been engaged in towing vessels to a considerable extent, and the Court is asked to presume that the owners of the *Dispatch* employed him for that purpose. But this does not follow by any means. The antecedent employment of an agent is no ground upon which to test the scope of his agency. The special employments of ship-masters often change. If a master has followed whaling or seal-fishing all his life, and is then put in command of a regular merchant trader from New-York to Liverpool, it could hardly be urged that his experience in these prior occupations would authorize him to divert his trading ship into a whaling or sealing voyage, and bind his owners by contracts for that purpose.

It appears from the proofs in this case, that one Thomas Taylor accompanied the ship from Liverpool to Nassau, and that he assumed to act at the latter place, as well as at New-York, as her agent and the agent of the owners. As the precise authority or official relation of Taylor to the ship is not shown, he must be regarded, in view of his acts, as a supercargo or ship's husband. There is certainly no evidence which would warrant the Court to conclude that *his powers exceeded the latter. The powers of a ship's* husband are extensive and his responsibilities large. Where they are not defined by a written grant they will be fixed by law. Whether, in the absence of any special authority they would authorize him to divert the ship from her usual employment, it is not necessary here to determine. We will assume, for the purposes of this case, that Thomas Taylor was not only the ship's husband, but that he had power to let her to the libelants for the particular service of towing the *Karnak* to New-York. He had, however, no power to delegate this authority to another. A ship's husband cannot delegate his power. (Bell's Principles of the laws of Scotland, 449.) All Taylor assumed to do was to authorize Capt. Buck to execute, and to attempt to perform this contract. This the Court cannot assume that he had power to do, from any facts which appear in the proofs. If the libelants regarded Taylor as acting in the capacity of ship's husband, or general agent of the owners, they should have dealt with him as such, and required him to sign the contract. They are presumed to know the law, which does not allow the ship's husband to transfer his powers to the master.

It follows from these views that the contract entered into by Capt. Buck, and upon which this libel, so far as it proceeds *in rem.*, is founded, was one by which he had no power to bind the ship, and she must therefore be discharged.

I have not dwelt upon the fact that the agreement is under seal, and is executed in the name of the Captain, and not in the names of the owners, and may therefore be open to the objection that a ship-master cannot bind his owners by an instrument under seal and that if he can, he can do so only by using their names as principals in the instrument itself. (7 Term. R. 209; 6 Greenleaf, R. 60; Andrews vs. Estes, 2 Fairfield, 267; Mayer vs. Barker, 6 Binney, 228.) As the other points are decisive of the case, I have not passed upon these last named.

Let a decree be entered against the respondent Buck, in favor of the libelants, with an order of reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. The libel as against the steamship *Dispatch* must be dismissed, with costs. Let the decree be entered accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. Hawkins; for claimants and respondents, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Benedict.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

DEMURRER—PAYMENT IN SPECIE.

W. C. Churchill vs. the Saxonville Mills.—This case came up on a demurrer to the complainant's bill. The suit was brought upon a contract made between the defendant and one Samuel Churchill, dated Dec. 9, 1861, which recited that Churchill was a successful bidder under a Government proposal for 200,000 yards of cloth, and had assigned his bid to the extent of 100,000 yards to the defendant, and by which the defendant agreed to perform the contract and to pay Churchill twenty-five cents a yard for every yard received and paid for by the Government in specie or its equivalent, the payment to Churchill to be made in the same kind of funds as they received, and if they received the Quartermaster-General's certificate in lieu of cash, they might pay Churchill one-eighth of the certificates in lieu of cash.

The bill further set up that the defendant delivered over 80,000 yards up to July 22, 1862, and received upward of $140,000, and paid Churchill $10,040, and [illegible]t a large sum remained due, and that Samuel [illegible]rchill had assigned his right, title and interest to [illegible]laintiff, and that the defendant refused to pay [illegible]se the Government had not paid specie or its [illegible], but only certificates of indebtedness.

[illegible] defendant demurred generally to the bill, [illegible] that it did not allege that the Government [illegible] the defendant in specie or its equivalent, [illegible]e contract was against public policy.

[illegible] *Court*—That the first ground of demurrer [illegible] sustainable, inasmuch as the last clause of the agreement on which the bill is founded, clearly contemplates that payment may be made in other than specie funds. The form of the bill is therefore sufficient.

As to the other ground of demurrer, touching the invalidity of the contract as repugnant to public policy, no opinion is expressed, but all questions arising under that point are reserved for consideration [illegible] proper time in the subsequent stages of the [illegible].

[illegible] complainant, Mr. Booth; for respondent, [illegible] Webster & Craig.

[illegible] to the Custody of the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

[illegible] *People ex rel. Annie O'Brien vs. James* [illegible] *Sheriff.*—This case, which was reported in the [illegible] the 17th inst., has at last been decided. It [illegible] remembered that the case came before the [illegible] a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the body [illegible] O'Brien. It appeared that she was committed [illegible] warrant of a referee, for refusing to answer [illegible] question which the referee decided it was her [illegible]. The Court now decide that the com[illegible] was valid, and remanded the prisoner back [illegible] custody of the Sheriff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

[illegible]*welt vs. Jay.*—Motion denied, without [illegible].

[illegible] *Matter of James W. Bradshaw.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 30, 1863.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 107	450 Erie Railway....... 94⅝
4,000 do....... 107¼	400 do....... 94⅞
26,000 do....... 107⅛	100 do.......b15 95
5,000 S. 6s 5-20s, Cou. 100½	500 do....... 94½
12,000 [illegible] 7 3-10 ₩ c.	300 do.......btw 94⅝
[illegible]ct. & Apr....... 103⅞	100 do.......b20 95
[illegible]....... 103½	150 Erie R. Pref....... 102
[illegible] 6s, 1-yr. C....... 100¼	200 do....... 101⅞
[illegible]....... 100⅜	200 Hudson R. R....... 138⅞
[illegible]do.......New 97⅞	50 do....... 138⅞
[illegible] Penn. State 6s, '90 50	50 do....... 139¾
[illegible]do.......b60 59⅝	500 do....... 140
[illegible]do.......b30 59½	50 do.......s24. 132
[illegible]do....... 58⅞	100 do.......b30. 140
[illegible]C. St. 6s....... 68	300 Har. Railroad....... 97
[illegible] State 6s....... 67	1600 do....... 96
[illegible]do....... 66½	600 do....... 95
[illegible] 3d M. Bs. '83. 111	100 do....... 95⅞
[illegible]th M. B....... 106	1000 do....... 95⅞
[illegible] Cen. R. B....... 119	200 Miss. & Mo. R....... 26⅞
[illegible] & T. Ht. 1st. M. 106	100 A. & T. H. R. P.b10 71
[illegible] & T. H. 2d M. Pr 90½	200 Reading R....... 92
[illegible]....... 90	1500 do....... 93
[illegible] N. W. 1st M....... 85½	50 do....... 93⅛
[illegible] N. W. 2d....... 59	300 do....... 93⅝
[illegible] Ft. W. & C. 1M... 107	200 do.......b10 93⅝
[illegible] & Mo. L. G. 60	300 do.......b10 93⅞
[illegible]do.......b30 61	600 do....... 92⅞
[illegible] H. & D. 2d M. 100	50 Mich. Cen. R....... 107
[illegible] Bank....... 100	50 do....... 106⅞
[illegible] Bk. ex div. 110	100 do....... 106⅞
[illegible] Coal. Prf....... 16	150 do....... 106
[illegible]....... 17⅞	500 M. S. & N. Ind. R... 73
[illegible]....... 17	300 do....... 72⅞
[illegible] Gold....... 146⅞	200 do.......b30 73⅞
[illegible]do....... 146⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S... 115
[illegible]....... 146⅞	50 do....... 114⅞
[illegible]....... 146⅞	200 do....... 114⅞
[illegible]....... 146⅞	250 do....... 114
[illegible] Co....... 25	200 Ill. Cen. C. R. Scrip.. 100⅞
[illegible]....... 25⅞	100 do....... 101
[illegible] R. Co....... 41	1500 Clev. & Pitt. R....... 80⅞
[illegible] Am. Tr. Co....... 37⅞	600 do....... 80⅞
[illegible] H. Ca. Co....... 141	250 Gal. & Chi. R....... 92
[illegible] V. Coal Co. 79⅞	400 Chic. & R. I. R....... 94⅞
[illegible]....... 79⅞	250 do....... 94⅞
[illegible]....... 80	50 do.......b30 95
[illegible] M. S. Co....... 176	50 Mil. & P. DuC. R. s30 50⅞
[illegible].......s30. 175	50 do....... 49⅞
[illegible] Cen. R....... 119⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R....... 75
[illegible]....... 119⅞	30 Tol. & Wab. Pref....... 90
[illegible].......b10. 119⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch..b15 62
[illegible] T. H. R....... 44	100 do....... 61
[illegible]....... 44⅞	50 do....... 61⅞
[illegible] N. W. R....... 29	200 do....... 62
[illegible].......b30 29⅞	100 do....... 61⅞

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] S. 6s, '81. Cou. 107⅞	200 Hudson R. R....... 143⅞
[illegible] 6s, 5-20s. Cou. 100⅞	250 do....... 143
[illegible] 7 3-10 p. c.	100 do.......s30. 134
[illegible] Oct. & Ap'l.. 103⅞	300 do.......s60 130
[illegible]....... 101	200 do.......b10. 143⅞
[illegible] 6s, 1 yr. c. N. 97	1000 Harlem R....... 94
[illegible]....... 58⅞	700 do.......s10 93⅞
[illegible]....... 58⅞	700 do....... 94⅞
[illegible] State 6s....... 66⅞	300 Chi. & R. Is....... 94⅞
[illegible].......b30 66⅞	100 Alton & T. H. Pr....... 70
[illegible] Gold....... 146⅞	500 Reading R....... 93
[illegible]....... 146⅞	100 do.......b10 94
[illegible] ants' Bank....... 105	100 do....... 93⅞
[illegible] Com....... 25	100 do....... 94
[illegible] Coal Preff....... 17⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 107
[illegible] Silver M. C....... 41	200 M. S. & N. I. R....... 73⅞
[illegible] W. & C....... 62⅞	100 do.......b30 74
[illegible].......s10 62⅞	100 do....... 73⅞
[illegible] Cen. R....... 119⅞	100 do....... 73⅞
[illegible].......s10 119⅞	100 do.......b15 73⅞
[illegible].......b30. 120	100 do.......s30 73
200 Erie R....... 94⅞	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S....... 114
[illegible]	200 Ill. Cen. R. R. [illegible]

100 do.......b30 94⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts....... 81
100 do....... 94⅞	200 Clev. & T. R.......b30 102
150 do....... 94⅞	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C....... 51
200 do.......s30 94	50 do....... 50⅞
100 Erie R. Pref....... 102	100 C. & N. W. R....... 30
100 do....... 101⅞	
200 do....... 101⅞	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold....... 146⅞	100 Cumb. Coal.......b10 17⅞
10,000 do.......c. 146⅞	50 Hudson R....... 140
10,000 do.......s3. 146⅞	100 do....... 140⅞
10,000 do....... 146⅞	50 do.......c. 141
10,000 Mo. State 6s....... 65⅞	400 do....... 141⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R....... 120	1050 do.......s3. 141⅞
100 do.......b3. 120	200 do....... 142
100 do....... 119⅞	1400 Harlem R....... 94
50 do.......s10. 119⅞	300 do....... 94⅞
300 Erie Railway....... 94⅞	400 do....... 91⅞
200 do.......b3 94⅞	100 do....... 94⅞
500 do.......s3 94⅞	100 do.......b3 91⅞
100 do.......s10 94⅞	100 do.......b3 94⅞
1000 do....... 94⅞	200 do....... 94⅞
100 do.......s10 94⅞	300 Reading Railroad....... 93
100 do.......b3 94⅞	300 Old Southern....... 74
100 do.......b10 94⅞	100 do.......b3 74⅞
150 do.......c 94⅞	200 do.......b3 74
100 do.......b10 94⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R....... 100⅞
200 do.......s3 91⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. s3 80⅞
200 do.......c 94⅞	300 do....... 81
400 Erie R. Pref....... 102	100 P., F. W. & C. R....... 61⅞
100 do.......b3. 102	200 Chi. & RK. I....... 94⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000 Am. Gold....b3 146⅞	300 M. S. & N. I....... 73⅞
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes....... 101⅞	200 do.......s3 73⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 65⅞	750 Clev. & P. R....... 81⅞
400 Erie Railway....... 94⅞	200 do.......s10 81⅞
200 do.......s3 94⅞	150 Mil. & Pr. Du C....... 50
200 do.......b3 94⅞	100 do.......s60 49⅞
200 Erie R. Prf....... 102	100 do....... 49⅞
400 Harlem R....... 94⅞	750 T. H. & A. R. Prf..b3 70
200 Reading R....... 93⅞	150 do....... 70

Tuesday, June 30—P. M.

The Treasury Department has announced that subscriptions to the 5.20 Years 6 ₩ cent. Loan will remain open to the public *at par*, until the *thirty-first of July*. The subscriptions can be made direct at the Treasury Office, or through any of the various private Banking houses heretofore employed in this and other cities as Loan Agents.

The rates for Money to Stock Exchange borrowers are rather firmer than yesterday. Most of the business to-day was done at 7 ₩ cent. and the demand active, owing to the calling in of some temporary loans by Banks and other lenders to pay off the 1st July Dividends.

The subscriptions to-day to the 5.20 Years Loan amount to $1,063,100; of which $683,000 was through the Loan Agents, and $380,000 at the Treasury direct.

The price of Gold Coin was 1 ₩ cent. lower to-day than on Monday. The Stock Exchange sales were 146¼@146⅞ ₩ cent. The last price at the Second Board, 146⅜@½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London is ruling duller than yesterday; sales at 160@160½ ₩ cent. The *Scotia's* mail, to-morrow, will not close until the afternoon, and further business in Bills is expected to be done on Wednesday morning. The nature of the War news and price of Gold Coin fluctuated so frequently and with such extreme suddenness that Exchange drawers as well as Exchange buyers are constantly at fault as to the best hour, on packet days, for operating. There is some disappointment felt by the former, that the advance in Gold, on the exciting news of yesterday morning, gave way so soon. A considerable amount of United States Stocks, on orders for the Continent, are drawn against by this steamer.

There is more steadiness on the Stock Exchange than on Monday. The amount of business, however, is not very large. The demand is better for United States Stocks and Treasury paper, induced by the decline of 1 ₩ cent. yesterday. The Railway Shares are steady for New-York Central and Erie, higher for Hudson River, lower for Harlem, and fairly steady for the Western roads and Reading. The stock of the Hudson River for cash delivery advanced 5 ₩ cent., and on no very large demand. On the other hand, the pressure for Harlem Stock for cash delivery has fallen off, and the price is, on the average, 6@7 ₩ cent. below the sales of yesterday. At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, in comparison with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	147⅛	146⅝	Harlem Pref.	19⅞	97
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	107⅞	Mich. Central	108	107
N. Y. Central	120	119⅞	Mich. Southern	73	73
Erie	94⅞	94⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	115	114
Erie Preferred	103⅞	101⅞	Illinois Central	101⅞	100⅞
Hudson	137⅞	143	Pittsburgh	80	80⅞
Toledo	110	108	Fort Wayne	61⅞	62⅞
Pacific Mail x d.	178	176	Rock Island	94	94⅞
Harlem	101	94⅞	Northwest	29⅞	29
Canton	26⅞	25	Galena	92⅞	92⅞
Prairie du Chien	51⅞	50⅞	Reading	91	94

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

City	130	Broadway	180
Phœnix	112	Ocean	96
North River	105	Bank of the Republic	109
Chemical	104	Hanover	97
Dry Dock	110	Metropolitan	110
Merchants' Exchange	100	Shoe and Leather	107
State of New-York	102	Continental	96
Commerce	101⅞	Commonwealth	96
Commerce Scrip Stock	100	New-York Exchange	115
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Illinois Central, '75	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	100	Al. & T. H. firsts	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅞	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	90
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	81⅞
Erie R. seconds, '79	116	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85⅞
Erie R. thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	59
Erie R. fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	M. & P. du C. 1sts	105
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	117	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Hud. R. thirds '75	118	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110⅞
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	122	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	101⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The Stock Exchange Board resolved this afternoon to terminate their daily Second Sessions at 3, instead of 3½ o'clock, P. M., during the Summer months, to enable the members who live out of town through the hot season to leave town at a convenient hour.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were unusually heavy for the season, having been to the value of $4,211,468, against $2,264,712 same week last year, and $3,235,516 the corresponding week of 1861.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of June:

June 1, 1863—By balance		$6,298,630 07
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$3,594,933 74	
On account of Loans	39,476,620 25	
On account of Internal Rev.	1,684,525 03	
On account of Transfers	3,000,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	6,130 65	
On account of Miscellaneous	118,584 14	
On account of P. O. Departm't	69,710 57—	$47,931,513 07
Total		$54,229,143 14
Debits:		
Treasury Drafts	$54,581,327 94	
Post-office Drafts	123,110 36—	$54,704,438 30
June 30, 1863—Dr. Balance		$475,295 16
By balance, Cr., disbursing	$20,687,909 69	
By receipts during the month	39,444,774 10—	$60,132,683 79
To payments		35,544,930 46
Balance		$22,587,753 33
By balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	$1,593,180 20	
By appropriation	2,437,239 09—	$4,030,419 29
To payments		123,383 78
Balance		$3,907,035 43
By receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1862		$3,594,933 74
By receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1863		4,670,281 86
Decrease in June, 1863		$1,075,348 12
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$84,230 90
By Coin received during the month	$58,399 41	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	60,915 54—	119,314 95
Total		$203,564 85
To payments in Coin	$62,633 91	
To payments in Fine Bars	$6,122 81—	168,756 39
Balance		[illegible]
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$37,564,595 76	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	$5,560 94—	$37,636,654 70
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	6,686 84	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	308,513 00—	315,199 84
Total		$37,952,194 29
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed and due Depositors		2,651,624 86
Balance		$35,170,569 43

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$23,000	
Foreign Bullion	7,000	
United States Bullion	81,000—	$111,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	11,250	
Foreign Bullion	9,500	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,500	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	3,500	
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	240 —	27,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	71,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	67,000—	$138,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		94,489 63
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		87,670 64

The usual semi-annual dividends have been declared by the Irving and Mariners' Savings' *Institutions. Also, a semi-annual dividend of 6* ₩ cent by the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and the usual semi-annual dividend, by the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Bank, at Orange, N. J., has declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent. for the past six months.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia banks at the last weekly statement show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Increase of loans	$31,449
Increase of specie	2,799
Increase of deposits	172,374
Decrease of circulation	39,260
Increase of United States notes	860,421

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, June 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 19,444 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 279 bags Corn Meal, 53,228 bushels Wheat, 95,391 bushels Corn, 34,045 bushels Oats, 499 pkgs. Provisions, and 202 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been rather more sought after at previous figures.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, of which 6,200 bags have been sold within the past three days on terms not disclosed. Light sales of other kinds have been effected at previous quotations. We quote: Java at 36c.@37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@33c.; Rio at 29c.@31c.; and St. Domingo at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 128,496 pkgs., including 1,357 bags, and 15,614 mats Java, 105,177 bags Rio and Santos, 2,700 bags Maracaibo, 530 bags Laguayra, 795 bags St. Domingo, and 3,690 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been quiet at former quotations. Refined Ingot, 30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request to-day, and Middlings have been quoted up to 74c.@75c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales 4,650 bales; and, by auction, 189 bales Sea Island, at 90c.@$1 10, and 1,753 bales New-Orleans, at 65½c.@73½c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at unaltered rates.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer raisins at $4 65@$4 70, and Bunch Raisins at $4 25@$4 30 ₩ box. Government contracted for 200,000 lbs. Dried Apples, at $6 49@$6 67 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 20, chiefly at $6 10@$6 15, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$5 10
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 45	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 00	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues in demand at advancing rates; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 45 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 850 bbls. Extra, at $5 50@$7 80 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, but prices have been irregular. Sales have been made of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 37, and Amber State at $1 52@$1 54 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, at uniform prices; sales have been reported to-day of 104,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 75c.@75½c., for shipping mixed Western; 73½c.@74½c. for unsound; 79c.@81c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,600 bushels. Oats are in rather more request, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 74c.@76c.; State at 76c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@95c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—continue salable and steady, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request, and quoted firm.

IRON—Has been quiet, yet steady.

LEAD—Has been in rather more demand, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Sales have been active and firm.

MOLASSES—The principal sales have been 370 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@47c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Resin, at $32@$35 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $8 75@$10 50 ₩ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $3 60 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum continues active and buoyant, while the inquiry for other kinds is quite moderate. We now quote: Crude Whale, 85c@90c.; Bleached Winter do. at $1; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90; City Red at 65c.@67c.; do. do. Saponified at 75c.@78c.; Linseed at $1 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@87½c.; Crude Petroleum at 32½c.@33c.; Refined do., chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 65c.@66c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon. Mr. C. J. Tuanza notices the week's business in Petroleum, thus: The week under review has not been marked by such great outward excitement as has characterized some of the earlier movements in this article, but, as each succeeding day thereof has served to develop the gigantic plans of the rebels in their invasion of Pennsylvania, there has been a steady and firm rise in prices, and at the close, as our source of supply is virtually cut off, the market is strongly in favor of sellers, at 55c. for refined, in bond, on the spot, 57½c.@60c., for latter part of July and August, while for September it is difficult to give a quotation. Crude is also very strong, and may be quoted at 32½c., although held in some instances for much higher prices. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	13,198	314,997
Exports of Petroleum	7,409	254,133

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.

Week Ending June 29.—*Sperm*—Remains unchanged. The sales for the week embrace 1,070 bbls., in parcels, at 150 cents ₩ gallon; 835 for export and the balance to the trade. Also 62 bbls. dark at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Continues in demand, with sales of 1,300 bbls. for manufacturing; 600 bbls. at 90 cents, 300 do. at 87 cents ₩ gallon, and 100 do. dark on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 29, 1863	22,963	37,066	315,250
Same time last year	24,028	63,091	863,550

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 12½@$13 37½, for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 240 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request; sales 400 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 13c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@13c. ₩ lb. Government contracts have been awarded for 1,500 bbls. New Mess Pork, at $13 25; 500 bbls. Prime Mess do., at $13 49 ₩ bbl.; 300,000 lbs. smoked Bacon, in bulk, at $8 49@$8 60; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, packed in tierces, at $9 44; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, $9 45; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, at $9 46, and 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, at $9 47; 50,000 lbs. sugar cured hams packed in tierces, at $10 46 ₩ 100 lbs.

RICE—Has been quiet at old prices. Government contracted for 580,000 lbs. East India at $6 40@$6 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former rates.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 600 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and very firm. Government contracted for 2,500 bbls. New-Orleans, at $12 70@$12 74 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales to-day, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 11c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10c.@11½c.; also, 473 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 240,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c., ₩ lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons notice the business of the week, thus: The market opened on Tuesday last with a fair demand for strictly prime lots, in bbls., at 11½c., which continued for several days, and large lots changed hands mostly for export, although the home demand has considerably improved. There has been but little variation in price since *Friday*, the demand having been very good, and prices fully sustained. We note several large sales of lots in tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c., the quality of which was fair, but not up to the standard of prime. Since Saturday the market has been very buoyant, and there have not been so many lots offered at the current rate, some parties holding for higher prices. To-day the market is firm at 11½c., and choice brands are sought after. The arrivals from the East and West, are more numerous, and the stock now on hand is larger than it was last week. Tallow-Oil is nominal, the demand being limited. In Soap Grease during the past week there has been a very good business done. Good light-colored, with a fair body, has been sold at 8½c., and No. 1 Lard Grease brought 9½c. At the close there exists a pretty brisk demand for good quality Tallow in all styles of packages, with sales of several large lots in tierces and bbls. at 11½c.@11½c. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10¾.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 9½c."

TIN—*The demand has been mainly for Plates, at uniform quotations.*

TEAS—*Have been in fair demand, at firmer prices* for Black, and steady rates for Green.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made since our last of 115 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@26c., and 45 bales Havana at 85c.@90c., ₩ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Clenf.
Stock June 1, 1863, bales	1,100	151	1,548	—
Received since	1,229	275	—	20
Total	2,329	426	1,548	20
Delivered since	972	150	410	20
Stock July 1, 1863	1,357	276	1,138	—

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 45c.@45½c. ₩ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more demand, chiefly at from $1 50@$1 65 ₩ lb.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of June, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching notice thus: "But few transactions occurred up to the middle of the past month; since then, however, there has been a better demand, and the market has become more lively at rising prices. This we state in reference to domestic and principally fine foreign, and likewise coarse foreign wools. Domestic fleece has sold very well at advancing rates, and the stock of the old clip has become very light—it is similar with pulled—but there having been less inquiry for it, the prices are, therefore, not much better. Of the new clip the prices are higher than buyers had expected, and even at 60c.@70c. for good Ohio Wool, but little has so far been purchased, for the reason that most wool growers are asking still higher rates, and are firm. The reports from other States are very similar. These high prices for the new clip have brought many buyers into the market for fine foreign Wools, of which Cape and Mestizo have been sold in large quantities at advancing rates, with a further rise in prospect. Foreign medium Wools have not yet felt this influence any more than to stiffen prices with a tendency for a rise. Only little has been sold thus far. Foreign low Wools, for blankets and carpets, have also improved in price by a better demand, and some considerable sales have been made. The accounts from the European markets are indicative of a good feeling, and no decline, with the exception of inferior burry and heavy Mestize. All the low Wools were firm at the last prices, and the stock of it light. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to May 28, 1863, were 49,218 bales—21,195,646 lbs.; the imports of Wool for the month ending June, 29, 1863, were 15,029 bales—6,946,438 lbs. Total, 64,247 bales—28,142,084 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC TRADE IN NEW-YORK JUNE 30, 1863.

	Cts ₩ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	77@80
Saxony fleece	73@75
Full blood fleece	73@75
Full and ½ blood fleece	68@72
Native and ¼ fleece	68@72
Common fleece	65@72
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	80@82
Saxony fleece	73@77
Full blood fleece	73@77
½ and ¾ blood fleece	70@75
Native and ¼ fleece	70@75
Common fleece	70@75
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	66@70
Full blood fleece	63@66
½ and ¾ blood fleece	63@66
Native and ¼ fleece	60@62
Common fleece	60@62
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	60@63
Unwashed	40@45
California.	
Washed fleece	65@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	42@52
Unwashed fleece, medium	42@52
Unwashed fleece, coarse	28@36
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, extra	70@72
New-York City, super	67@69
New-York City, No. 1	55@60
New-York City, No. 2	14@16
Country, extra	72@76
Country, super	70@72
Country, No. 1	60@65
Country, No. 2	35@38
Lambs	68@70
Tub-washed	75@80
Western, limed pulled wool	40@60

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected, to-day. For Liverpool—55,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@8d. by sailing vessel, and 8½d.@9d. by steamer ₩ bushel, and 1,300 pkgs. Provisions at 35s. by sailing vessel, and 45s. by steamer ₩ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₩ bbl. For a British port, direct, 36,000 bushels Grain, at 8s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Glasgow—100 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d.@35s. 5d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders—40,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Havre—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 75c. ₩ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel. To Bremen—7,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₩ bushel. To Antwerp—7,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Melbourne	July 1	New-York	London.
City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
Jersey	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Shannon	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 16	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	June 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Creole	July 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Scotia*, close on Wednesday at 12½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO IS PRINCIPAL clerk in an extensive banking-house, wishes to correspond with a young lady, not over 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony, if mutually attached on a personal acquaintance; the lady must be prepossessing, of an amiable and cheerful disposition, and be in search of a true heart instead of riches and worldly honor; a member of the Methodist denomination preferred. Address, in sincerity, M. C. H., Box No. 2,598 New-York City Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY OF 23 is desirous of corresponding with some gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address Miss MYRTIE GOVE, Saxonville, Mass.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st., suitable, with improvements [illegible] for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brick building 30x50, with a fine 45-horse-power engine and boiler, together with a full line of machinery for sawing, planing and moulding business; will be sold with or without the planing machinery, very cheap and on favorable terms. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—The owners of property on 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the petition and the plans, as proposed by the Central Park Commissioners, are at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., for inspection and approval.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, SITUATED on Main-st., in the village of West Farms, for particulars of which, apply as above, to JOHN BUTLER, Sr., Fordham, or to FREDERICK R. HITCHCOCK, near the premises, West Farms.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR EXCHANGE for a first-class house on 5th-av. Valued from $35,000 to $70,000. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Frankfort-st.; also, house No. 199 Prince-st., for sale cheap, by GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PEEKSKILL.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN Washington-st., east of Thomas D. Southard's residence. It is a very desirable situation, affording a fine view of the noble Hudson, and of the Highland scenery. The house is a two-story frame building, new, well built—built expressly for the owner to occupy himself. The lot is 50 feet front, and 182 feet deep.

For further particulars, inquire of H. E. JEWELL, At his shoe-store, in Division-st., Peekskill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, convenient of access by railroad from New-York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four, carriage-house, ice-house, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is inclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL P. AYRES, or of FISHER & BIRD, No. 101 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of PALMER CRARY, Esq., at the adjoining place.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and Sing Sing, 95 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, with carriage-house, stable and large garden, within thirty miles of this City. The place is in thorough order, and will be sold at a bargain. Accessible by cars or steamboat. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER County, about one mile from Harlem Bridge, with barn and about 16 lots, at a low rent. Also, the second floor of brown-stone house No. 152 East 35th-st., to a small family only. Rent low to a satisfactory party. Apply at house.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, situated at Greenwich, Conn., with 25 acres attached; shade, lawn, fruit, vegetable garden, &c. Desirable in every respect. Apply on the premises, or of JAMES W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESWOOD, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A FARM, CONSISTING of 27 acres of good land, under cultivation, with a commodious house, barn, carriage-house, and dairy-house; also, two good springs of water; also, a variety of choice fruit. It is situated on the road leading to Central Bridge, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Fordham, and the same distance from the steamboat landing on Harlem River. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises. JOHN BUTLER, Senior.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square; house four stories, 25 by 60 feet; convenient, modern and well furnished. Possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 13 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x36 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

9 PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—Prices, $65, $100, a rosewood upright 7 octave $175, and two new seven octaves cheap, or to let at $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 per month. Old pianos taken in exchange, and tuned, by PROF. DUMSDAY, No. 156 Grand-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $60 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 736 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLIRTATION," A COMIC BALLAD, by E. TUCKER, author of "When this Cruel War is over," "Was my brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 160 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ICE-CREAM.—THE FOURTH OF JULY ORDERS for ice-cream for church fairs, pic-nics, excursions, steamboats, &c., must be left early in the week, to prevent disappointment; old price, $1 00 per gallon, at the Steam Ice-Cream Co., No. 129 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NECK-TIES AT RETAIL,

TO CLOSE THE SPRING STOCK OF AN Importing House, consisting of every variety of Black and Fancy Silk Ties, from ½ an inch to 2 inches in width. The ties are arranged upon a table 150 feet long, and divided off into "lines" according to prices—the price of each "line" marked in large figures, so that anyone can help himself, and hand the proper amount to the cashier. The prices, as compared with the usual Broadway prices, are as follows:

25 cent ties at 15 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents.
50 cent ties at 35 cents.
75 cent ties at 50 cents.
&c., &c., &c.

THE "WINDSOR" CRAVAT.

A novelty in neck-dress recently introduced by the house, sold only by us, at the following prices:
75 CENT "WINDSORS" AT 50 CENTS.
$1 "WINDSORS" AT 75 CENTS.
$1 25 "WINDSORS" AT $1 EACH.
☞ NOTHING OVER $1 IN THIS LINE. ☜

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK,
ONE CASE GAUZE SILK CRAVATS,
in all desirable colors. Price, $1 25 to $2 each.
ALSO—Closing out, an extensive manufactured stock of Gents' fine Linen
COLLARS,
At $1 75 per Dozen, or 15 Cents Each.
Warranted to be equal to any Collar sold in New-York at $2 50 per dozen.

SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
On hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THIS SEASON'S GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 29.
THE PRICES OF ALL OUR STOCK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All qualities, reduced in price.
FANCY AND FIGURED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS, At reduced prices.
Reduced in price.
All our superb stock of
IMPORTED DRESS-GOODS.
CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STELLA, CASHMERE, and GRENADINE SHAWLS,
Reduced in price.
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, AND CIRCULARS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK,
All reduced in price.
Our large stock of
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
At Great Bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, TABLE-DAMASKS, TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and FANCY LINENS for
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK SILK MITTS,
"BIJOU'S, ALEXANDER'S, and JOUVIN'S"
KID GLOVES, at GREAT BARGAINS.
Ladies will find
This week's sales well worthy their
SPECIAL ATTENTION,
As many of the Goods we have reduced, are just at this time advancing in Price at the Importer's and Jobber's stores.
We make this SPECIAL SALE, just because we find our Stock too large, previous to taking our regular half yearly inventory.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-street.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gents' KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
700 cartoons of RIBBONS and 400 cases of STRAW GOODS unusually cheap to-day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.—Ladies, before leaving for the country, should look at our large and elegant assortment. GAYNOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, Between [illegible] and [illegible].

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—DELIGHTFUL amusement. Painting the Cards de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $1 25 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scovill Manufacturing Company, No. 4 Beekman-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—ground floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BIDLOW'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Strangerosco.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels no longer menace Harrisburgh. The Army of the Potomac, under its new commander, Gen. Meade, was in rapid motion on Monday and yesterday. Its progress on Monday was such as to relieve the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from rebel cavalry, and to restore telegraphic communication with Frederick. What its progress yesterday was will be best indicated by the character of the advices to be received to-day, which will probably be of the most important character. A dispatch from Harrisburgh expresses the belief, entertained by the authorities there, that Lee was yesterday engaged in concentrating his forces on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, in anticipation of an attack by the Army of the Potomac. Ewell's corps, however, was still in front of Harrisburgh until last evening, when it retreated, and is known to have gone beyond Carlisle. A rebel infantry force was seen yesterday morning about fourteen miles from Harrisburgh, moving toward the city, but nothing was subsequently heard from it. On Monday, four hundred of our cavalry, lately under command of Gen. Milroy, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburgh, defeating them and driving them through the town. The rebels lost three killed and thirty-three prisoners. The damage on our side was two men wounded.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs important information regarding the rebel movements. Advices received last evening indicate that Lee has become alarmed at the position in which he has found himself, and is drawing in his forces to the neighborhood of Shippensburgh, where a great battle will probably be fought.

A dispatch from Columbia, Penn., states that the rebel forces all left York yesterday morning, unexpectedly and in a hurry. They were supposed to be moving toward Harrisburgh, but it is probable that they were only obeying Lee's call for concentration to meet the Army of the Potomac. It was reported that Gen. Fenabaugh's outer cavalry pickets had been seen within four miles of York, and this may have had something to do with the hurried rebel movement. The force at York is now said to have numbered but 5,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery. The force at Wrightsville was 3,000, with five pieces of artillery. The total demand on the citizens of York amounted to $300,000, but the rebels got but $98,000, allowing twenty days in which to raise the rest.

A rebel cavalry force, under command of Stuart in person, crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks on Saturday night. This is supposed to be the force which struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Monday morning, and passed northwest in the evening, in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their forces at York or Gettysburgh.

Martial law was proclaimed in Baltimore yesterday. The city is now considered in a perfect state of defence, the fortifications all having been completed.

From our Special Correspondent at the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, we have, by telegraph, full details of the brilliant movement of the Army of the Cumberland, and all the positions occupied by the rebel army under Bragg. Considerable resistance was made to our advance at various points, but it was unavailing. The rebels lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners in the skirmishes. Gen. Reynolds, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, occupied Manchester, late Bragg's headquarters, and at 6 o'clock P. M., Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville, where our forces were received with various demonstrations of welcome—the Stars and Stripes being displayed from a number of houses. Our headquarters remained at Manchester on Sunday, and two divisions were sent toward Tullahoma, to which place Bragg had retreated, to reconnoiter. They ascertained that the rebel wagon trains were being sent across the Elk River at Estelle Springs, eight miles south of Tullahoma, and it was feared that Bragg was about to fall back to Chattanooga. Every effort would be made, however, to force him to fight at Tullahoma. The weather during the whole movement, up to Monday, had been rainy, but on that day it cleared up. The troops and their commander were in the best of spirits.

A dispatch from Central Kentucky states that matters on the Cumberland wear a threatening aspect. A rebel force numbering 15,000 is said to be at Albany, under command of Pegram and Humphrey Marshall. The movement is from East Tennessee, through the Walker and Cumberland Gaps. Their advance entered Columbia on Monday. The strength of the rebel force is probably exaggerated.

From New-Orleans we have advices to the 24th instant by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. Nothing later had come down from Port Hudson. Reports continued to be received that the rebels there were on very short rations, and expected to be able to hold out but a short time longer. The forlorn hope called for by Gen. Banks on the 15th for a third assault on the rebel works, appears not to have been put to work. An engagement took place at Laforche Crossing on the 20th, between about 2,000 rebels and the National force guarding the bridge, in which the rebels were sharply beaten. They made a second attack on the 21st, in which they were still more roughly handled. They lost about 200 killed, 240 wounded and 70 prisoners, and were completely routed. Our loss was but 9 killed and 16 wounded.

Gov. Seymour, we learn from Albany, has ordered Inspector-General Miller, of this City, to organize thirty regiments here and in Brooklyn. These regiments are to be drilled in artillery as well as infantry tactics, in order that they may be effective in fortifications.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Maynard, upon the body of Lovell, the man whose death from violence, at No. 60 Mercer-street, has been published. The jury rendered a verdict against Mashaw as a principal in the homicide, and also against Adams and Hanson as accessories before the fact. The three persons above named have been arrested, and are now in custody.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the celebration of the Fourth of July met yesterday, and made out their programme for the day. There will be the customary salutes and bell-ringing. The Veterans of 1812 are allowed $100 for a dinner and music. There will be a military parade of the few organized soldiery remaining in the City. In the evening there will be fine displays of fireworks; interspersed with music, at thirteen different places, (five exhibitions less than last year,) under the direction of the Messrs. Ross. The cost of pyrotechnics is found to be much greater than it was last year—at least thirty per cent. more.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution to give Gaegen B. Fessen $500 for services at Albany last Winter—drafting and preparing statistics relative to the act to tax stock incorporations. The Mayor was informed by a member of the Board that the price agreed upon was $250. There was a sharp discussion upon the propriety of the conduct of the informing member and the Mayor in the matter. Mr. Stewart said the Mayor had acted unfairly and undignified in thus intimating a belief in the integrity of only one member of the Board, the inference being fair that he had no faith in the eleven he did not consult, else he would not have made up his mind upon the assertion of one man. The Central Park Commission notified the Board that they will require $147,841.75 for the maintainance and government of the Park for 1863. The law allows the Commission an amount not to exceed $150,000 a year for this purpose, and the sum they ask for will have to be included in the Tax Levy. By resolution of Mr. Blunt $2,500 was appropriated (in addition to $2,000 heretofore appropriated) for the completion and correction of the militia rolls of the country. The unfavorable vote on overriding the veto on the bill of Chas. W. Baker, for stationery and for printing the Supreme Court calendars, was reconsidered and the vote referred. An invitation to attend the Tammany Society celebration on the 4th was unanimously accepted, on motion of Mr. Blunt, who reverted to the recent rejection by the Board, by a party vote, of an invitation to attend a Loyal League mass meeting. A batch of Harlem bridge bills elicited strong condemnation of the management of the work from Messrs. Tweed and Blunt. Mr. Tweed said it was one of the basest and most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated upon the country. Mr. Davis explained and defended the action of the bridge commissioners. The bills were laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday noon, to receive the assessment rolls as required by law.

Yesterday forenoon the Church of the Mediator was filled with a large and respectable congregation to witness the ordination, by Bishop Potter, of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, to the Priesthood in the Episcopal Church, and of Mr. William H. Melleck to the office of Deacon. The former clergyman being with the Twelfth New-York National Guard, at Harrisburgh, as their chaplain, could not leave, but the ordination of the latter young gentleman was gone through, accompanied by the usual devotional exercises.

The price of Gold and Exchange fell off 1 ₩ cent. yesterday. Stocks were steadier. The subscriptions to the Government Loan, of 1861, amounted to $1,068,100. Money was in demand at 7 ₩ cent.

Cotton was in brisk demand yesterday, and Middlings closed buoyantly at 74c.@75c. ₩ lbd. Fire Crackers, Petroleum, Tallow, Hay, Hides, Leather, and Wool were in good request at rising prices. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in at irregular quotations, the market closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions and Whisky were in fair demand, as were likewise Fruit, Hops, Pepper, and Molasses. The auction sale of prize Cotton realized nearly $673,000. The semi-weekly sale of Boots and Shoes passed off rather spiritlessly, prices indicating a downward tendency. Freights were less active.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied with slaughtering animals during the past week. Trade is generally depressed, and some of the stock remains unsold. Beeves number 4,500 for the week, which is just above the average for last year. Prices are quite different, however, being 5c. ₩ lb. higher than for the corresponding week in 1862. The cattle were all sold, though the market dragged toward its close, and a decline of near ½c. ₩ lb. is reported on a superior grade of cattle. Most of the sales were between 10½c. and 11c. ₩ lb. for what the animals were supposed to dress, the average being 10½c. A large portion of the cattle ranked as "very good," while a few lots were worse than "very poor," and brought lower rates than we have before quoted for months....Sheep and Lambs have come pouring in from invaded territory until the pens are filled to overflowing, and butchers' wants all satisfied. Receipts 11,500 for the week, and still coming. They have declined in price 50c.@75c. ₩ head. It takes a prime lot of Sheep to bring 6½c. ₩ lb. live weight, and the very best barely reach 6c. Lambs are worth 7c. @10c. ₩ lb....Live Hogs count up 11,067 for the week. Prices a shade lower, and declining. Trade slow. Corn-fed Hogs are worth 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. live weight.

The New Commander—A Fortunate Circumstance.

There is one circumstance in Gen. Meade's history, for which, now that he is in command of the army, we may all feel devoutly thankful. He was born in *Spain*, and consequently is not eligible for the office of President of the United States. Owing to this happy accident, there is no danger that the approaching campaign will be political as well as military; or that he will have one eye on Lee and another on "the Radicals" or "the Democrats" at home, or that he will march and fight with a view to the appearance which his exploits will make on "the record." We of course do not imagine that the fact of his having been born abroad had any influence in causing his appointment, but it ought to have had, if it were known or remembered. As things stand, it constitutes one of his highest qualifications, and, we are quite satisfied, will contribute largely to his efficiency. It enables him to give his undivided attention to his work, and to consider his acts and speeches solely with reference to their effect on the enemy, and not on his own political fortunes. It may seem strange that a man having been born in a foreign country should increase the chance of his making a good General in America; but so it is. "A pity 'tis, but 'tis true." We know by sorrowful experience that to the great mass of politicians the war is but a political campaign on a grand scale, and every General's "points" are scanned the minute he makes his appearance in the field, with a view to "running him" at some future period. The small extent to which Gen. Meade is known to the public is, considering the good opinion generally entertained of him as a soldier, a subject of general comment and surprise; but we feel satisfied that the real explanation of it lies in the fact that he is not "available." If his nomination were even a possibility of the remotest kind, he would, by this time to a certainty, have had a knot of admirers, let it be ever so small, spreading the fame of his deeds to the four corners of the continent. The enemy would have trembled at his name; his soldiers would have worshipped the tracks of his boots; the persecuted Unionists of the South would have worn miniatures of him next the skin; the contumacious treatment of him by the President and Cabinet would have excited shouts of horror and execration at various mass meetings; and, finally, thousands or, perhaps, millions of soldiers would be waiting for him to assume the command-in-chief, before enlisting and rushing on the foe. From all this, and much more, he has been providentially delivered by the lucky circumstance that his father and mother lived in Spain when he first saw light. His consequently enters on his duties in a far higher character than that worn by any man who has preceded him in that office—a simple soldier and honest gentleman, who loves his work and does it well, and whom politicians and wire-pullers and intriguers, of all sects and parties, pass by without notice. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not fit to be their tool, and that he will consequently never be besmirched by their slaver. We wish him all possible success, and take pleasure in calling the attention to the fact that all puffs and eyeglass bestowed on him will be utterly wasted.

Lee and the Peace Party—An Entrance and an Exit.

Whatever else Gen. Lee may achieve, one thing is certain—if he keeps on, he is bound to make an end of the Peace party. Before ever he has reddened Northern soil with a drop of blood, this party falls paralyzed before him, and is already practically defunct. It is motionless and speechless, and it is doubtful whether the breath of life has not even now left it altogether. At all events it is very certain that, if he beats about these parts a fortnight longer, this party will be as dead as Julius Cæsar.

The reason is plain enough. What has given life to the Peace party hitherto has been the notion that a conciliatory attitude toward the rebels would induce them to come back and negotiate for the restoration of the Union. Even the most advanced of them—Vallandigham and Fernando Wood themselves—have declared over and over again that they only wanted peace because it was the best means of saving the unity of the country. They have been as emphatic as anybody in the protestation that they would never give up the Union. They advocated peace as a means, not as an end. This sort of talk could be managed plausibly enough so long as the rebels were at a distance and acting on the defensive. The thought is natural that an enemy hard-pressed will accept terms. But the case is straightway changed, when that enemy is at your very door, breathing vengeance and slaughter. The idea of his accepting terms vanishes; and, instead of it, there is a realizing sense that you have got either to fight or succumb. It would be the mere babbling of an idiot to talk of a National Convention for reconstruction, when one hundred thousand armed rebels are on Northern soil. The question now comes home to everybody, not as one of civil debate, but as one of life or death. Everybody now sees that not to fight is to surrender; and that to surrender is to accept any doom the conqueror may choose to impose. In fact, the alternative of war is no longer *Discussion*, which even the peace leaders themselves declared they would never entertain, but *subjugation*. Lay down your arms before Lee, and it is no more recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri included—that would satisfy his chief at Richmond. For such recognition, in fact, they would care nothing, as it would amount to nothing—the Confederacy being already a *fait accompli*, a fixed fact, whether we acknowledged it or not. What they would care for, and what we should surely have to meet, would be the payment of the whole or most of the enormous debt which the Confederacy has incurred in securing its independence, a division of the navy and the public lands, an assumption of the most obnoxious obligations in reference to our future relations to Slavery; and in short, just such burdens as our masters should be pleased to impose, either to satisfy their spirit of vengeance, or to give the young Confederacy the greatest possible advantage in its future race for power and glory. If the peace man of a month ago would not even listen to discussion, how can he submit not only to discussion but to all these accumulated indignities and woes? But they are all inevitable, unless there is an armed defence against them. The man of peace, therefore, if he be any man at all, can no longer hold to his former policy. He must be now a war man in spite of himself.

The same necessity operates upon the class who, though not avowedly for peace, yet did what they could to discredit and embarrass the Administration for its military arrests. The import of the term "public safety," as used in the *Habeas corpus* clause of the Constitution, is now understood better than before. Its real significance has been brought home to the "business and bosoms" of every Northern man. There is no longer a disposition to draw nice technical distinctions between what is allowable on the very theatre of the war, and in the region a few miles this side. The theatre of the war is no longer to be measured by Gunter's chain. It has no definite location; it was there last week, to-day it is a hundred miles this side, and within another week it may be in our very midst. The whole North, in fact, is becoming transformed into a camp, and military necessities are fast becoming recognized as the ruling necessities of the time. Of course this is seen to be a public misfortune; but no rational man hesitates to accept it when ruin is the only alternative. If Lee moves at his pleasure much longer through the North, and continues to derive such facilities from disloyal Northern men as have been freely given him hitherto, we shall find the great majority of those who have clamored so violently against the Government for the few military arrests made with its sanction, raising complaint that the Government is remiss in not making more arrests, and in permitting such traitorous work to be done with impunity. When men once feel the gripe on their throats, they *are very apt to let abstractions go.*

We believe the result will show that this transfer of Lee's great army to Northern soil, which now occasions so much alarm, is in reality a blessing instead of a calamity. It will harmonize and consolidate the Northern people as nothing else could have done; and it will stimulate them to put forth their full strength, which has only needed to be brought out to insure the speedy crushing of the rebellion. The Government, too, will be awakened to a clearer perception of its dangers, and a juster sense of its responsibilities. It will no longer dare to pit against the rebel armies' only equal numbers. The absurdity of attempting to gain and hold possession of an immense region in rebellion, by any such system of fighting, will have become too apparent to be persisted in longer. No intellect can resist the palpable demonstration of its absurdity, set forth in the presence of one hundred thousand armed rebels within our borders. They can now understand even in Washington what makes this movement of Lee's possible is the fact that we have no adequate force to cut off his communications in the rear, or one to march upon Richmond. This infatuation of fighting with a quarter of our strength is about played out. Whatever injury Lee may inflict on the North, the result will be that he will find that he has roused a giant, against which he cannot stand—a giant that will in the end crush him, and every enemy of the country.

Gen. Banks' Position.

Next to Gen. Meade, no man in the military service has a harder job than Gen. Banks. The operations of Grant and Rosecrans are more gigantic, but in some respects not as difficult. Gen. Banks, with a small force, is besieging, and has for over five weeks been besieging, a very formidable series of works, defended by a strong garrison; he is in an unhealthy country, with unacclimated troops; he is (in a double sense) far distant from reinforcements; he needs to concentrate all his troops at the main point, and yet there are other places, such as New-Orleans and its outposts as far as Brashear City, which he cannot possibly uncover; he has, since the siege was opened, made two general assaults upon the works with his entire besieging force, neither of which was crowned with perfect success; and these attacks were made by troops which had previously undergone long and hard marchings, and fought several severe battles; and, further, bodies of rebels are appearing on his flanks and in his rear, while other bodies are making threatening demonstrations on important points in other sections of his department.

We believe no General operating upon any part of the military field demands reinforcements more imperatively than Gen. Banks. He ought to get them very soon too, and if he do not, we fear for the consequences. His army is absurdly small for the work that has been cut out for him. We had a very pretty story some weeks ago about a neat exchange of compliments between Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks, which inured to their mutual benefit, but especially to the benefit of the latter. Gen. Banks, it was told, was short of troops, while he had a superfluity of siege-guns; Gen. Grant had a redundancy of soldiers and a deficiency of heavy artillery. Gen. Banks, who holds communication with Gen. Grant via the right bank of the Mississippi River, proposed to exchange siege guns for soldiers, which Grant was only too happy to agree to. Whereupon a large body of troops immediately took up their line of march from Young's Point to Point Coupee, along the western side of the river, and Gen. Banks made ready to send in some way or other a lot of siege guns up to Vicksburgh. The story was rather too pretty for belief; but who would be critical upon an item of good news?

Unfortunately, we now know it was all fiction. We have news from Port Hudson to a week after the last battle, up to which time not a solitary regiment had arrived from anywhere as reinforcement for Gen. Banks.

Not only is this the case, but our army behind Port Hudson is largely composed of *nine months' men*, whose term of service is about expiring, and who will, of course, march from their ground in the rear of the rebel works as soon as it does expire. If the Port Hudson garrison can hold out till that event takes place, it ought then to be able, by a desperate sortie, aided by the cooperating bodies in Banks' rear, to compel the raising of the siege.

The cry of certain newspapers is very ridiculous, that the War Department is holding back reinforcements from Gen. Banks, because it does not desire him to win military renown, or because, out of fear of his popularity, it desires him to fail. It is much more likely that it is found difficult to spare troops for Gen. Banks. We think, however, in view of the vast importance of the work in which he is engaged, and the critical position in which he is placed, that men at least ought to be found for him somewhere to fill up the places about to be vacated by the nine-months' men, and thus to enable him to continue the siege. It will be a deplorable disaster to our arms if Gen. Banks has to retreat to New-Orleans before his work is completed at Port Hudson.

The New Postal Law.

From and after to-day an entirely new Postal law goes into effect in the United States. It will save much confusion for every citizen to become acquainted with its provisions, and we have therefore placed in the columns of the Times, this morning, a complete abstract of it. The substance of every section is given in such direct form, and absence of technical phraseology, as to enable the general reader easily to comprehend the various provisions.

It will be found, we think, that Postmaster-General Blair has made a decided advance in the uniformity and simplicity of our postal service, and in their liberality. Some of the marked changes are as follows:

1. The letter delivery system by carriers is greatly extended.

2. The three cent letter rate of postage covers now letters to California, and to every State and Territory in the Union.

3. All "drop" letters, or letters for City delivery, henceforth to pay two cents postage—prepaid by stamps—and no charge is to be made by carriers for the delivery of letters.

4. Letters misdirected, or sent to an office where the person addressed is not to be found, may be forwarded to an office where he may be found, without additional postage.

5. Newspaper rate of postage to be as follows, paid quarterly in advance, either at the office of mailing or delivery, weight not to exceed four ounces:

Weekly	5 cents a quarter
Semi-weekly	10 cents a quarter
Tri-weekly	15 cents a quarter
Six times a week	20 cents a quarter
Seven times a week	26 cents a quarter

6. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals published less frequently than once a week must pay one cent per copy of four ounces weight, and one cent on each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

7. Publishers may notify subscribers, on the margin of newspapers or periodicals, when subscriptions expire, and may inclose receipts of payment and bills of subscription.

8. Letter-carriers in cities may deliver *other packages than letters or papers*, not exceeding the maximum weight (four pounds) of mailable matter, at the rate of two cents for each four ounces of weight. This constitutes the carrier system a sort of general express.

9. The franking privilege is clearly defined and limited in correspondence, to "official business." A person addressing the Postmaster-General, or the President himself, giving his private views, even on public affairs, must prepay postage on his letter.

If the new law is lived up to in all respects, it will work many salutary changes.

The Rebel Army.

The Army of Gen. Lee, which for a week past has been scattered in detachments over the lower counties of Pennsylvania, from York to Franklin, and from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac—a region sixty miles wide and seventy-five miles long—seems now to be effecting a concentration, either as preparatory to other work or to shield itself from danger. Shippensburgh, a place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh, thirty-four miles southwest of the former, and ten miles from the latter, seems to be the point toward which the enemy's columns are tending. They seem, by the news, to have moved in this direction from Chambersburgh, to have fallen back in this direction from Harrisburgh and Carlisle, and to have retired from York and Gettysburgh, in the same direction.

Shippensburgh is an excellent point for the rebels—in the midst of a country full of supplies, with the best of communication, and capable of good defence.

It may be that they have been compelled to this step by the movements of our army, regarding which we are very much in the dark. It may be that it is for the purpose of moving *en masse* toward the Relay House, so as to get between Washington and Baltimore. It may be that it is preliminary to a march back to the other side of the Potomac, with a view of taking Harper's Ferry and its garrison on the way. Events develop rapidly, and we shall soon know.

Casualties on the Wires.—One might well suppose, who reads the run of blank dispatches reaching us daily from every part of the country, that a million or so new rebels, fresh, vindictive, and impetuous, had suddenly emerged from hitherto unknown and unsuspected camps, and flung themselves upon the Union lines. Jeopardy has sixty or seventy thousand men threatening Grant's rear. Magruder has 12,000 and Beauregard 17,000, threatening Banks' rear. Price and Marmaduke have 20,000 or more, threatening Helena, and reinforcing Pemberton by crossing the Mississippi at night. Gen. Morgan threatens Brashear City with hosts of Texans; Kirby Smith spreads terror in a dozen parts of the Mississippi Valley. And lastly, John Morgan crosses the Cumberland River, near Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky, about twenty miles southwest of Somerset, and not far from where Zollicoffer was killed, with no less than "15,000" rebels at his heels. His advance is said to be in Columbia, about fifty miles south of Danville and Perryville, Ky., and, of course, it is supposed he is striking directly for the heart of Kentucky, to rob that State as Lee is robbing Pennsylvania.

We need only remind all sane and thoughtful persons that there has been no such amazing increase of rebel forces as these various "well-authenticated" rumors would lead one to believe. The stories are all exaggerated, preposterous and absurd. A few days will prick the monstrous bubbles, and people will be amazed that they allowed themselves to be disturbed by such incredible inventions.

Progress in Ideas about Steam.—The Duplex Engine.—Mayor Opdyke has done the public a decided service in vetoing the ordinance of the Common Council prohibiting the use of dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad within the City. The reasons which he gives are clearly stated and are conclusive. There can be no doubt that on the score of safety, of economy and of convenience, these engines are infinitely preferable to horse-power. The fact that one engine will draw a train, which would be broken up into three or four if drawn by horse-power, is in itself conclusive. Every car drawn by horses incurs quite as much risk to life and limb as a whole train drawn by an engine, especially as a man on horseback always precedes the latter to give warning of danger. The statistics quoted by the Mayor are conclusive on this point. The public prejudices against these engines in the streets of the City is rapidly dying away, and we expect to see the time, and that at no very distant day, when the cars on our City railroads will be moved by steam—greatly to the advantage of all concerned.

A New Brott.—It is officially announced that Commander Steers has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to relieve Commander Alden, in command of the blockading squadron. Let us hope, with regard to that brutal, idiot the rebels will find it extremely difficult to "shoot Steers out of him."

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Rebel Fort on the Left Blown Up and Captured.

Cincinnati Extra, Thursday, June 25, 9 P. M.
Via Cairo, Tuesday, June 30.

Port Hudson has not been taken. Gen. Grant was deceived by a false report to that effect, given out before the boat landed.

The report was brought by the *Ardmore*, war vessel, which arrived Tuesday night, having passed around Port Hudson, by the Atchafalaya.

The firing here has been quicker in consequence of the intense heat. We have gained possession of another fort on the left.

Cairo, Tuesday, June 30.

The dispatch-boat *Gen. Lyon* has arrived from Young's Landing morning of the 28th. Troops have been fighting all day Thursday in the rear of Vicksburgh, and at night one of the rebel forts was blown up, causing a terrific concussion.

The steamer *Lyon* was fired upon at Cypress Bend on her trip down by a rebel battery. The rebel fire was returned and the rebels driven off, with the loss of several killed and wounded.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 30.

A special Memphis dispatch, dated the 26th, says: "The steamer *New-Kentucky* brings news from Gen. Logan's division, which had taken an important fort from the enemy. He mined and blew up one corner on Saturday, thus producing a breach in the work, through which we entered. The rebels fought with reckless courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works."

ABSURD REBEL REPORTS.

Mississippi, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 24th inst. gelatinously says:

"On the 22d inst. Gen. Grant attacked us along our whole line, but failed to carry a single breastwork, and was repulsed with a loss of 10,000 men, and is now in full retreat."

The dispatches from which the foregoing intelligence are drawn by the *Rebel* are by no means reassuring.

A telegram from Vicksburgh, dated the 15th inst., says that the Western shores of the Mississippi River, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburgh, are full of Confederate troops. They hold Richmond, Carondelet and New-Carthage. Reinforcements sent from Westerlin have been received by Pemberton, and troops are supposed to cross over every night.

[The Rebel confidence breeds this statement upon the fact that, on the evening of the 22d a sortie was made against our left wing, and our riflemen were temporarily driven from their pits. Our own advices are to the 23d, when the siege was progressing satisfactorily.—Ed. Times.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 30.

CABINET RUMORS.

A step may as well be put at once to the rumor pinning McClellan in Gen. Halleck's shoes, which have been current North to-day. Such a thing could not possibly occur without changes in the Cabinet, which will not be made. The Cabinet to-day dissolved without transacting any business, the President being engaged in council.

War Department.

STONE'S DIVISION.

Of the seventy-eight men of Stone's command engaged in the fight at Fairfax on Saturday, thirty escaped with Major Rosecrans, twenty-nine were killed or wounded, and the rest were captured and paroled, including Lieuts. Hammond and Hunter. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Company B—Albert Cornhurst, killed; Company —, mortally wounded; Edward Hall, fatally wounded; Alexander Gimpe, mortally wounded; Sergt. Boehn, wounded in the ankle; Sergt. Jones, in arm; Corp. Geary, in the [illegible]; Sergt. Hennage, slightly; John Johnson, slightly; [illegible], slightly.

Company C—Henry Sumrow, killed; [illegible], wounded; Thomas McMahon, mortally wounded; Henry Reary, wounded; Thomas Reilly, wounded; John A. Walsh, wounded; Corp. Hopkins, Jesse Silver, wounded; Hunter Mount, wounded; Corp. McDonald, wounded; Sergt. Gorman, [illegible] cut in head.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, June 30.

GEN. MEADE'S APPOINTMENT.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says Gen. Meade's appointment is well received everywhere, and that he is energetically arranging his plans for the future, only modified by the advice of the various departments who support him the former commanders of this army. Rosecrans are now in a position to repel an attack, or at once assume the offensive.

THE POTOMAC.

A careful examination of the banks of the Potomac shows that there has been no attempt by the rebels recently to obstruct its navigation; nor are there any indications whatever of such a purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

The following additional instructions have been issued by the Treasury Department:

Collectors and others are informed that the Department concurs in the decision of the Courts, that charges for transportation of goods from the interior of the country by railroad or water conveyance, incurred prior to the time of exportation, cannot be added to the value of goods for the purpose of establishing their dutiable value. All costs and charges incidental to their shipment, such as port charges, drayage, commission, export duty, &c., also ordinary marine insurance, should be added to the value of any goods, wares or merchandise in the principal markets, to fix their dutiable value.

The usual and legal rate of commission on merchandise from Great Britain, has been decided by the United States Circuit Court at New-York, to be 2½ per cent. of the net proceeds, and that of commissions on merchandise from Continental Europe, except Paris, (and Rouen,) to be 2 per centum. In this decision the Department also concurs.

A HIT.

A man deemed to be an United States [illegible] arrested to-day at Annapolis Junction, under circumstances as to justify his incarceration in the Old Capital Prison on completion of being a spy.

THE CAPTURE OF RAPIDAN.

The capture of Commissary stores by the rebels, Sunday morning, took place six miles [illegible] of Edwards' Ferry, and not at the Ford, as was reported.

The Forty-fifth Massachusetts Welcomed Home.

Boston, Tuesday, June 30.

The Forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment disembarked this morning, and received a [illegible] reception and an enthusiastic welcome.

The regiment proceeded to the camp of Rendezvous, where it will be mustered out of the service.

The Piratical Steamer.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, June 30.

The Collector of this port has [illegible] the papers taken from Lieut. Reno the [illegible] Capt. Gerard for the ship Alexander, (which arrived at Boston,) and her cargo for $150,000, and other papers of value.

OUR NAVY.

REGISTER UP TO JULY 1, 1863.

Two Hundred Regular Men-of-War in the Service.

The daily increasing dimensions of our navy, which are recorded yearly in the *Naval Register* render a semi-annual statement of its condition interesting and useful. Subjoined, we give a full list, corrected up to July 1, 1863, of the regularly constructed ships-of-war of the United States, as there appears to be a very general misunderstanding in regard to the character of the vessels comprising our national fleet. A London paper recently stated that "although there are over 400 ships in the United States navy, not 50 of them were built for war purposes." Similar ignorance being common at home, it may be well to show our friends and foes, that since the rebellion broke out, nearly 140 vessels have been constructed expressly as men-of-war, and of these *nearly fifty are iron-clads*. Many of the purchased steamers are now as formidable as navy-built craft, but the names of all are excluded, in order to present the reader, for the first time, with a list of our "regular navy." There are, all told, about 520 vessels now *registered* on the books of the Department, all being purchased save the following:

Screw sloops	60	*Rams*	3
Paddle wheel steamers	44	*Sailing ships*	29
Iron-clad steamers	68		
Total			204

These are divided into the classes named below. It will be observed that we have only eleven first-class steamers—that is, vessels of 2,000 tons and upward—and only four first-rate iron-clads; but there are some of these to be built before many months.

Annexed is a classified list of vessels:

OUR SCREW FLEET.

FIRST RATES.

Name.	Condition.	Where.
1..Colorado	In commission	Cruising.
2..Franklin	Repairing	Portsmouth, N. H.
3..Minnesota	In commission	North Atlantic fleet.
4..Powhatan	In commission	Cruising.
5..Wabash	In commission	South Atlantic fleet.

SECOND RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1..Brooklyn	2,070	26
2..Canandaigua	1,395	10
3..Hartford	1,990	28
4..Housatonic	1,240	13
5..Juniata	1,240	11
6..Lancaster	2,362	30
7..Lackawanna	1,533	13
8..Monongahela	1,378	—
9..Ossipee	1,240	13
10..Pawnee	1,289	11
11..Pensacola	2,158	26
12..Sacramento	1,367	10
13..Ticonderoga	1,533	10
14..Richmond	1,929	26

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1..Dacotah	996	6
2..Iroquois	1,016	7
3..Kearsage	1,031	7
4..Narragansett	809	6
5..Oneida	1,032	10
6..Seminole	801	6
7..Tuscarora	997	10
8..Wyoming	997	7
9..Wachusett	1,032	10
10..Mohican	994	7

FOURTH RATES.

Vessels.	Where and for what.
1..Aroostook	West Gulf Squadron.
2..Chippewa	Special service.
3..Cayuga	West Gulf squadron.
4..Chocura	North Atlantic squadron.
5..Huron	South Atlantic squadron.
6..Kanawha	West Gulf squadron.
7..Kennebec	West Gulf squadron.
8..Kineo	West Gulf squadron.
9..Katahdin	West Gulf squadron.
10..Marblehead	South Atlantic squadron.
11..Ottawa	South Atlantic squadron.
12..Owasco	West Gulf squadron.
13..Pembina	West Gulf squadron.
14..Penobscot	North Atlantic squadron.
15..Pinola	West Gulf squadron.
16..Sciota	West Gulf squadron.
17..Seneca	South Atlantic squadron.
18..Sagamore	East Gulf squadron.
19..Tahoma	East Gulf squadron.
20..Unadilla	South Atlantic squadron.
21..Wissahicken	South Atlantic squadron.
22..Winona	West Gulf squadron.
23..Itasca	West Gulf squadron.

All 507 tons burden, armed with six guns.

24..Maumee	Building at New-York Navy-yard.
25..Nipsic	Building at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.
26..Nyack	Building at Navy-yard, New-York.
27..Pequot	Building at Boston Navy-yard.
28..Saco	
29..Shawmut	Building at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
30..William G. Anderson	West Gulf squadron.
31..Yantic	Building at Philadelphia Navy-yard.

All 593 tons, carrying about four guns.

OUR PADDLE FLEET.

FIRST RATE.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.
Susquehanna	2,450	15

SECOND RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Mississippi	1,692	10
Saranac	1,446	13

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1..Ascutney	974	12
2..Agawam	974	12
3..Arizona	950	2
4..Chenango	974	—
5..Chicopee	974	—
6..Iosco	974	6
7..Lenapee	974	—
8..Mattabesett	974	—
9..Mingoe	974	—
10..Massasoit	974	4
11..Metacomet	974	—
12..Mendota	974	—
13..Mackinaw	974	—
14..Otsego	974	—
15..Osceola	974	6
16..Pontoosuck	974	—
17..Pontiac	974	—
18..Patuxet	974	6
19..Peoria	974	—
20..Sassacus	974	6
21..Shamrock	974	10
22..Tacony	974	—
23..Tallapoosa	974	10
24..Tallahoma	974	8
25..Wateree	974	10
26..Wyalusing	974	—
27..Winooska	974	—
28..Conemaugh	955	9
29..Cimmerone	860	9
30..Miami	730	12
31..Mahaska	832	6
32..Octorara	829	10
33..Port Royal	805	6
34..Paul Jones	863	9
35..Sebago	832	8
36..Sonoma	955	14
37..Tioga	819	6
38..Calhoun	508	—
39..Saginaw	453	3
40..Water Witch	378	3
41..Eutaw	974	—

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

FIRST-RATES.

Vessel.		Tons.
1..Dictator	turretted ship	3,033
2..New-Ironsides	broadside ship	3,486
3..Puritan	turretted ship	3,265
4..Roanoke	turretted ship	3,200

SECOND-RATES.

Vessel.		Tons.
1..Agamenticus	Navy-yard built	1,564
2..Monadnock	Navy-yard built	1,564
3..Onondaga	Quintard battery	1,250
4..Tonawanda	Navy-yard built	1,564
5..Miantonomah	Navy-yard built	1,564

THIRD RATES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1..Benton	1,000	19..Manhattan	1,034
2..Baron de Kalb	512	20..Mahopac	1,034
3..Chickasaw	970	21..Manayunk	1,034
4..Catskill	844	22..Nantucket	844
5..Camanche	844	23..Nahant	844
6..Cincinnati	512	24..Neosho	523
7..Carondelet	512	25..Ozark	578
8..Canonicus	1,034	26..Osage	523
9..Catawba	1,034	27..Patapsco	844
10..Essex	1,000	28..Passaic	844
11..Eastport	700	29..Pittsburg	512
12..Galena	738	30..Sangamon	844
13..Kickapoo	970	31..Saugus	1,034
14..Keokuk	677	32..Tuscumbia	565
15..Lehigh	844	33..Tippecanoe	1,034
16..Mound City	512	34..Tecumseh	1,034
17..Milwaukie	970	35..Winnebago	970
18..Montauk	844	36..Weehawken	844

FOURTH RATES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1..Chillicothe	303	12..Casco	—
2..Indianola	442	13..Shawnee	—
3..Louisville	468	14..Simonck	—
4..Lexington	500	15..Chimo	—
5..Marietta	479	16..Kiamath	—
6..Sandusky	479	17..Yuma	—
7..Warsaw	—	18..Naubuc	—
8..Napa	—	19..Koko	—
9..Yazoo	—	20..Cohoes	—
10..Junius	—	21..Altah	—
11..Umpqua	—	22..Shiloh	—

One building by DONALD MCKAY.

THE OLD SAILING FLEET.

Vessel.	Guns.	Tons.
1..Alabama	84	2,633
2..Brandywine	50	1,726
3..Constellation	24	1,452
4..Constitution	17	1,607
5..Cyane	18	792
6..Dale	3	566
7..Decatur	16	566
8..Falmouth	4	703
9..Fredonia	—	800
10..Jamestown	22	985
11..John Adams	6	700
12..Macedonian	8	1,341
13..Marion	7	566
14..New-Orleans	84	2,805
15..North Carolina	6	2,633
16..Ohio	84	2,757
17..Portsmouth	16	1,022
18..Potomac	47	1,726
19..Preble	11	566
20..Sabine	51	1,726
21..Santee	40	1,726
22..Saratoga	18	882
23..Savannah	7	1,726
24..St. Lawrence	32	1,726
25..St. Mary's	22	958
26..St. Louis	18	700
27..Vermont	24	2,633
28..Vandalia	22	700
29..Vincennes	18	700

RAMS.

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1..Monarch	1,000	—

THE HOMICIDE IN NASSAU-STREET.

Arrest of the Alleged Principal and Two Others, who are Charged as Accessories—The Investigation Before the Coroner's Jury—The Prisoners Committed.

In the TIMES of yesterday we gave all the facts which were then known relative to a homicide which was committed on Monday evening, in the premises No. 80 Nassau-street. Coroner NAUMANN yesterday impanneled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrence. The following is the substance of all the testimony which is material:

Theophilus Taylor testified—I am an officer attached to the Second Precinct Police; about eight o'clock on Monday evening I was informed that there had been a murder committed at No. 80 Nassau-street; I went there immediately, and on going up stairs I saw the body of the deceased; I inquired where he was employed, and was told with Mr. Adams; I then went to the room of Mr. A., and arrested him, and also Mr. Henshaw; they were both much excited at the time; Henshaw told me that he had struck deceased twice, and knocked him down; there was a good deal of broken glass and considerable blood on the floor of the room; I asked Henshaw why he knocked the deceased down, in reply to which he said deceased had called him "a sneak," and that he or any other man who called him such a name, he would knock down; that he would do it again, if the same thing were to occur; I then asked the prisoners if there were any other persons in the room at the time; they said yes, Mr. Briggs was there; in a few minutes after I saw Mr. Briggs; when the latter came to the door he said he had sent the boy away; I asked who the boy was, and in reply they said he was an apprentice boy; I then took Mr. Briggs into custody; soon after a boy came up stairs and Mr. Briggs said to him, "Why did you come here?" The boy was thereupon taken to the Station and detained as a witness; a woman in the building—the wife of the janitor—informed me that Adams went up stairs two or three times to the room where deceased lay before she knew of his death; Henshaw told this woman that he had given a man down stairs "a good licking;" the janitor's wife also told me that Adams demanded the keys of her for the purpose of locking the scuttle so as to keep the boy on the roof from coming down; the keys were not delivered, but Adams fastened the scuttle with a piece of wood.

Oliver A. Hemes, the janitor of the building No. 80 Nassau-street, testified that at about 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, Mr. Adams called him into his room, where he found Adams, Briggs and Henshaw; the latter told witness that he had just given a man "a good licking," and that he had struck the man only twice. Witness then left the room and went up stairs; Adams soon came up and said there was some one in the water closet; a light was procured, and Mr. Adams and witness went there; witness tried to arouse the deceased, but he seemed almost dead; Adams said he did not know who the man was; witness recognized the body as that of Mr. Lovell as soon as the light was brought, and he immediately gave notice at the Station-house.

Clement D. Newman testified that he was the occupant of an office at No. 80 Nassau-street; that between 6 and 6½ o'clock on Monday evening he was in his office, when he heard a scuffle and a noise as of the smashing of glass; the sound was repeated several times in quick succession; witness looked out of his window and found that the noise proceeded from a room on the floor above; witness at the same time heard voices in angry dispute; a few moments after witness went into the hall, and had proceeded half way up the stairs when he heard a man in the room above say in an excited tone of voice: "I say I do not allow any man to strike me;" a moment or two afterward a man came out of the room, whom witness believes to have been Henshaw; he seemed much excited; he passed through the hall toward the front of the building, looked down stairs, and repeated the assertion.

Louisa Lovell, of No. 16 Union-street, Brooklyn, testified that the deceased was her husband; the latter was employed by Adams & Greenus, glass-stainers, in the capacity of a book-keeper; the deceased left home at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning; he was as well as usual when he left; at 1½ o'clock this morning, Messrs. Greenus and Hale called at witness' house and informed her that her husband had met with an accident; they also told her to call at the office about 9 o'clock; that her husband could not be seen by her before that time; witness knew that the deceased had some difficulty some time ago with Mr. Adams; her husband told her that Adams had discharged him as book-keeper on Saturday last, but requested him to call on Monday, June 29, and make up the books, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Greenus were about to dissolve copartnership; the first information witness had of the death of her husband was by reading it in a newspaper on Tuesday morning.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, JOHN F. LOVELL, came to his death by injuries at the hands of THOMAS AMBROSE HENSHAW. And the jury further believe his death was premeditated by the said HENSHAW. They are also of the opinion that JOSIAH ADAMS and AUSTIN ABBOT BRIGGS are accessories before the fact."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Henshaw, Adams and Briggs were arraigned before the Coroner, and the usual questions put to them. The first of the above-named said that he was an Englishman, 53 years of age, an agent by occupation, and had nothing to say in reference to the charge preferred against him.

Adams said that the deceased had been in his employ on and off for several years; Henshaw was also in his employ to some extent; yesterday P. M., Henshaw and deceased had some words; in the course of the conversation, deceased called Henshaw "a sneak," and at the same time struck at him; Henshaw then struck the deceased one or two blows in the face; the deceased soon after left; it was supposed he had gone home.

Austin A. Briggs, the other prisoner, stated that he called at Adams' place of business, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the afternoon, to assist him in the valuation of stock; that while there the deceased and Henshaw had a quarrel; that deceased struck Henshaw one blow, and then the latter struck two upon the face and head of the deceased.

Coroner NAUMANN held HENSHAW, as a principal, in the sum of $5,000 bail, and the other two, as accessories, in the sum of $500 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO STATEN ISLAND.—There will be a moonlight excursion to Staten Island this evening, with music by DODWORTH's Band, and a floral entertainment at Camp Washington. See advertisement.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

July Fourth Exhibitions.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents,
No. 63 John-st., near William.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 25 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—TINKNER.—On Friday, May 22, by Rev. Moses Ballou, CHARLES J. BENEDICT and GRACE A. TINKNER, both of this City. No cards.

HICKS—POTTS.—In St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Thomas T. Jagger, Dr. J. LAWRENCE HICKS and ISABEL C., daughter of George H. Potts, Esq., of this City.

SIMMONS—SNEDEN.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Alfred Harris, Mr. OSCAR SIMMONS, of New-York, and Mrs. SARAH A. SNEDEN, of Hoboken, N. J., No cards.

☞ Kingston *Argus* and Detroit papers please copy.

UTTER—JIMMERSON.—On Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Mr. GEORGE S. UTTER and Miss SARAH E. JIMMERSON, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Toronto, Upper Canada, on Tuesday, June 30, PETER BROWN, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 79 years.

COOK.—In Sacramento Cal., on Wednesday, April 29, suddenly, Mr. FREDERICK COOK, for a long period a highly respected merchant, of this City, and lately the invaluable Treasurer and Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHAMPNEY.—In Fitzwilliam, N. Y., on Friday, June 26, Mrs. MARY J. CHAMPNEY, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUSSUET.—In Bull's Ferry, on Monday, June 29, MARY DUSSUET, wife of Charles Dussuet.

Funeral will take place at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 1.

CHAUNCEY.—On Monday, June 29, CHARLES W. CHAUNCEY, only son of Wm. Chauncey, of this City, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 23 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, July 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DORLAND.—On Monday morning, June 29, MARGARET GREENWOOD, youngest daughter of Gilbert E. and Margaret Dorland, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Greenwood, No. 133 West 23d-st., without further notice.

DAY.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, MARY E., daughter of the late MAHLON DAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 East 16th-st., on Friday morning, July 3, at 9 o'clock.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, SOPHIA A. DARLING, wife of William S. Darling, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William A. and Samuel E. Darling, and of her sons-in-law, George L. Wood, and the late E. H. Burger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of George L. Wood, Bergen, on Friday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FANSHAWE.—On Monday, June 29, ALICE, daughter of Henry A. and Louise M. Fanshawe, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, July 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 161 Madison-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOVELL.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, ELIZABETH HOVELL, widow of John, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of her sons, James and John, also those of her sons-in-law, John Bridgman and Austin H. Lane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 1, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 160 Lewis-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HINCHCLIFF.—On Tuesday, June 30, MARMADUKE HINCHCLIFF, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ English papers please copy.

INNES.—On Monday, June 29, Mrs. ANNE INNES, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. Innes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, June 29, SAMUEL JOHNSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph De Camp, No. 161 Allen-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 30, after a short illness, ELIZABETH T. MORGAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John M. Morgan, No. 67 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MANDEVILLE.—In Fordham, on Tuesday, June 30, MARY ELLEN, wife of Henry Mandeville, in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

NORSWORTHY.—On Monday, June 29, after a long and painful illness, FRANCES, widow of Samuel Norsworthy, aged 77 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 392 5th-av., without further notice.

PLUM.—On Monday, June 29, MARION VIRGINIA, only child of Edmund M. and Marion L. Plum, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 Varick-st.

SMITH.—In New-Orleans, of wounds received before Port Hudson, Lieut.-Col. ABEL SMITH, Jr., 2d Duryea's Zouaves, 165th regiment New-York Volunteers.

SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, June 30, after a long and painful illness, DENNIS J. SULLIVAN, son of John Sullivan, of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, formerly assistant foreman of the *Times* office, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company, No. 22, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Monroe-st., on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 2½ o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Monday, June 29, JOHN D. VAN WAGENEN, son of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 6 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 30 West 19th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 1, at 3½ o'clock.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, PAUL, youngest son of Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., aged 5 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday, June 30, JANNET BINNIE, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to-day, (Wednesday,) July 1. Remains to be taken to Bronxville.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 305.—June 30, 1863.
58, 1, 16, 51, 20, 23, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 306.—June 30, 1863.
6, 8, 72, 61, 2, 56, 43, 35, 37, 24, 7, 16, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for Prizes; information furnished; highest premium paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS, in this City, for the celebrated
ORNAMENTAL IRON FOUNDERY
of WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia.
we are prepared to furnish, at their prices,
all descriptions of
IRON FOUNTAINS, CHAIRS, SETTEES, RAILINGS,
GARDEN URNS, BALCONIES, MANGERS,
HAY RACKS, LAMP-POSTS, IRON STATUARY,
STAIR RAILS, and all other kinds of
FANCY IRON WORK.
SAMPLES and DRAWINGS can be seen at our store.
ESTIMATES given at short notice.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS.
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers.
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.

Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

THE PITCHERS ARE READY.

We mean the new, seasonable, patent double silver-plated ICE PITCHERS—a little higher in price than last year, but much more beautiful patterns, and of the quality of "SHEFFIELD PLATE." The style and quality of our TEA SETS, URNS, CASTORS, WAITERS, FORKS, SPOONS, etc., etc., are equal to any in the City, and our wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their interest to purchase of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

ELOCUTION.
J. W. TAVERNER
Has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his professional engagements.
Address Eastchester, N. Y.

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DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

POPULAR HITS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Post Boy.
The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion. On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 11 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9.30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By Order,
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries. WM. A. DARLING,
JOHN J. SHAW, } President.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 589 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. *I went into his office almost completely* deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 399 4th-st.

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816
BROADWAY.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Dr. RADWAY may truly be called the poor man's friend. His medicines secure to the poor HEALTH without loss of time, or any liability to the expense of a doctor. Let every man keep a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in the house, and on the first experience of pain use it. Pain is a premonitory symptom of disease, and if the Relief is used promptly it will in a few moments stop the pain and break up the disease. There is no occasion for a man, however exposed to sickness, to suffer one day if the Ready Relief is used when pain is first experienced. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all druggists.

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FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN AND MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

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STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
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Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

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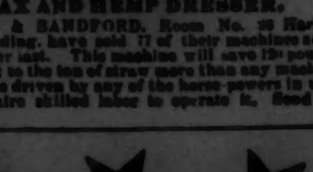
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 18 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 12½ pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

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ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
NO. 117 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Since the Accession of George III., 1760–1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. In Two Volumes. Crown octavo. Price, $3.

"This History is, in our opinion, worthy of a place beside the great work of Hallam. We recognize in it the same careful and conscientious industry which characterizes the elder historian, and almost the same judicial fairness; while in the matter of style the superiority is, perhaps, with Mr. May."—London Athenæum.

*_*The second volume, just published in England, and completing the work, is now ready.

COUNTRY LIFE. A Handbook of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. By R. MORRIS COPELAND. Illustrated with a large number of engravings. 8vo. pp. 8. Price, $3.

This work describes, month by month, a system of proceeding based upon the most approved theories and practice of modern horticulture, agriculture and landscape gardening, which will insure the largest return in pleasure and money to any one who will observe faithfully the directions given. The advice offered is certain. If followed, to give a satisfactory result.

THE WHITE HILLS; their Legends, Landscape and Poetry. By Rev. THOMAS STARR KING. With 60 illustrations, engraved by ANDREW, from drawings by WHEELOCK. Small quarto. Price, $3 50.

The work is elegantly printed on calendered paper, in the most exquisite style. Author and artist have united to furnish a book which is all that could be desired.

All intending to visit the mountains should provide themselves with this work, which will enable them to enjoy their visit in prospect, and which, after their return, will aid them in bringing vividly to mind the unequaled grandeur and beauty of the scenery.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, the text carefully restored according to the first editions. With Introductions, Notes, (original and selected,) and a Life of the Poet, by Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, A. M. 11 vols. 16mo. Cloth. Steel portrait. Price per vol., cloth, $1; half calf or morocco, $2.

This is the favorite edition of Shakespeare. The volume is of the most convenient size, the type large, the paper fine and beautifully printed.

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. Containing full descriptions of nearly eleven hundred species and varieties; with directions for propagation, culture and use. By FEARING BURR, Jr. Illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. 8vo., pp. 650. Price, $4.

The above work is entirely new, and embraces all the directions necessary for the successful management of a vegetable farm or garden. It is also invaluable as a guide to the selection of the best varieties. Farmers and gardeners will find this a complete compend of information upon the subject.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS. A new edition enlarged and improved, with additions from the author's manuscripts and original notes, and illustrated by engravings drawn from nature, under the supervision of Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ. Edited by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. 8vo., pp. 651. State Edition—very elegant—price $6.

Same work, cheap edition	$3 00
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This work surpasses in beauty and elegance anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country. The illustrations are very numerous and very superb, including nearly three hundred woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and nearly a hundred objects on steel, *colored from life by hand.*

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FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD

Has reached a second edition. The first edition changed hands in four days, which is an enormous success at this season of the year.

The book is written for girls gliding into womanhood, yet is equally interesting to more mature minds.

It is a book of a noble aim and lofty purpose, destined to have an enormous run, and exert a great influence.

There is not a bit of sensation writing in it.

Every reader praises it in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Boston *Post*, our ablest paper, has given it three extended notices, commending it in the strongest language.

Every parent must own it.

One hundred and fifty copies were added to one circulating library.

It is for sale in New-York by APPLETON, GROVER, RANDOLPH, LOW, SHELDON, FELT & CO.
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No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY:
SKIRMISHING.
A NEW ENGLISH NOVEL.
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THE CONTINENTAL FOR JULY—JUST published, contains an article on "Chicago and other Canals," by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
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MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 677 3d-av., corner of East 44th-st.
THE HONORABLE CORPS.
MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,

AT NO. 677 THIRD-AVENUE.

By order of Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.
CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District New-York.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., CAMP COR. NEAR HARRISBURGH, PENN., June 26, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 5.—ALL MEMBERS of this command, who have not already reported themselves for duty, will do so at once.

At such a time as this no duty can be more imperative than that which we are called upon to perform; and all persons having members of this command in their employ are earnestly requested to place no obstacle in the way of their employees' performing that which they owe to their country.

Members will report to Lieut. Gilbert, at the Regimental Armory, 14th-st., by whom they will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. NATIONAL GUARD, ARMORY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF this regiment remaining in the City are requested to meet at the Armory on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is most important, and every member not already with the regiment is earnestly requested to be present.

B. M. NEVERS, Major.
H. C. SHUMWAY, Brevet-Colonel,
Commanding Co. H.
WM. H. RIBLET, Captain Co. B.
GEO. W. ELY, Captain Co. G.

PILES.—PYNE'S FRENCH PILIONICA, A SPECIFIC for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, pill, electuary or truss, but a guaranteed cure, or the money refunded. Price $1. Sent by mail for $1 20.
E. PYNE, No. 513 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
New-York, June 29, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

United States Treasury, New-York, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $500,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 27 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 13, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 3 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, EDWIN B. HALLOCK, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.
The stock subscription books of the Pilot Knob Iron Company are closed. Subscribers may pay in full at their option for stock to the undersigned on the 10th of July, and receive their certificates, or pay 25 per cent. thereon, and interest after the 10th, until required by the Board.
THOS. ALLEN, Agent.
At the office of H. G. Marquand, No. 37 William-st.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS.
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 22 Wall-st., will pay the Athens County Coupons, due July 1.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 24, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,	Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,	Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. J'ckn'n Steward,	Thomas J. Blanck(?),
Thomas Williams,	William Hertzel(?),	Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles F. Hunter,	Henry David,
George Warner,	John O. Mere(?),	J. G. Stuyvelt(?),
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bloodgood,	Peter J. Schultz(?),
Simon Shindler,	Eliphalet Beekman(?),	Albert Mann(?),
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm B. Van Nest,	J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis,	George Scheneland(?),	James B. Hodges(?),
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie,	Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir,	Joseph B. Miller.	

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 5½ Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
The above, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.
DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN G. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 23, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.
S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June ?, 1863.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. S. HEMINWAY(?) & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S interest coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, New-York.
JOHN L. WINNER, Treasurer.
New-York, June 30, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, in gold coin, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure PATENTS, procure for contractors payment of Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.
We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.
LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 70 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.
REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 83 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 274 Broadway.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates:
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON, No. 32 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, June 23, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, Cincinnati, June 26, 1863.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due July 1, 1863, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad that have been guaranteed by this Company will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York City.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, June 27, 1863.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON(?), Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863.
JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
Chicago, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, FROM bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid, less United States Government tax, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
June 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 26 William-st., New-York, June 26, 1863. A Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1. Transfer books closed until July 20. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Importers and Traders' Bank, New-York, June 27, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, June 27, 1863.

Office of the Long Island Ins. Co., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

New-York County Bank, New-York, June 29, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July.
ISAAC J. OGDEN, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, June 29, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, June 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
S. P. WHITE, Cashier.

Office Hamilton Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-st.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 6th of July next.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

80TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was
Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
June 8, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was
Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 1½ per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 29th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 13th. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th Inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Bank, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 13 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., Office No. 19 William-st., New-York, June 24, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 18th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 29, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, July 1, 1863.
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 23, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, June 29, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
E. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 29, 1863.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July coming. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, June 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June ?, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. ? Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, June 29, 1863.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 10, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d instant, until the 1st day of July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—159TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June ?, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Kusth(?), has been lost, viz.: No. 14,44?, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

LOST—A CHECK OF HARRIMAN & JEROME, on Corn Exchange Bank, No. 1,7??, for $1,2??, dated June 29, 1863, payment of same having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on producing the above at No. 29 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN R. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
June 30, 1863.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. ? Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July ? will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. F. MABBOTT(?), Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 59 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL ... $250,000
SURPLUS ... ?
ASSETS ... ?

New-York, June 9, 1863.
At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SHULL(?),
EPHRAIM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	J. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVIN E. LAING(?),
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCK(?),
A. S. RIKO(?),	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. S. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Total Assets over $400,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
New-York, June 30, 1863.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD, W. A. CHILDS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.
The business will be continued by MURPHY & GRISWOLD at the same place as heretofore.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. BALDWIN & JOSEPH YEOMAN, under the name of JOHN F. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, June 30, 1863.
JOHN F. BALDWIN, General partner.
J. YEOMAN, Special partner.

New-York, June 30, 1863.
THE FIRM OF TALCOTT, GRAHAM & NICHOLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. F. L. TALCOTT, Senior, retiring from business.
July 1, 1863.
Mr. J. VARNUM GRAHAM, LEROY NICHOLS and THEODORE B. STRONG, have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, commencing July 1, 1863, to terminate July 1, 1865, under the firm name of GRAHAM, NICHOLS & CO., At No. 51 Exchange-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of C. PEREZ & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and to the satisfaction of all the members thereof.
New-York, June 5, 1863.
(Signed) MANUEL C. PEREZ, SERVANDO DE LA HUERTA,
General Agent and Representative of all the other members of said firm, in Habana, Cuba.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, HOBB(?) & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON.
GEORGE B. WALDRON, THOMAS E. HOBB(?), WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B. KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO.
No. 16 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE A. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our house, the style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & CO.
VERNON BROTHERS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS F. VAN BOSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOCKWOOD & CO.

OWNERS CAN HAVE A RELIABLE PARTY to aid them in the management of their real and personal estate, on reference to OLIVER HOLDEN, of the U. S. Customs. Address, or call, before 10 or after 5 o'clock at No. ? West 33d-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,
On TUESDAY, July 7, At 12 o'clock M.,
At WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
COTTON.
Cargoes of the following prizes:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT, 100 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS, 38 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE, { 67 bales Sea Island Cotton. 16 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTIANA, 7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE, { 13 half bales Sea Island Cotton. 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE, 9 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM, 24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 51 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR, { 15 half bales Sea Island Cotton. 16 packages Sea Island Cotton. 40 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM, 57 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE AURELIA, { 21 bales Upland Cotton. 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT, 21 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION, { 199 bales Upland Cotton. 22 bales Upland Cotton. 20 bales Upland Cotton, repacked.
Schooner RIPPLE, { 108 bales Upland Cotton. 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B., { 49 bales Upland Cotton. 19 round bales Upland Cotton. 9 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FASHION, 40 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN, { 170 bales Upland Cotton. 9 half bales Upland Cotton. 8 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER." 4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE." 2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL." 14 bales Upland Cotton.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz: NICHOLAI 1ST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, matches, cartridges, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and rosin, &c., &c.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.
ALSO,
Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
ALSO,
Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 21 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneers.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE THROGG'S NECK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property at Throgg's Neck, on the road leading to Whitestone Ferry, and adjoining the land of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence. The property, consisting in all of 52 acres, is divided into plow, wood and meadow land, and is admirably situated for a gentleman's private residence.
There is on the premises a good coach-house and stable, cattle, barns, &c.
Terms at sale. A map of the property may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JULY 2.
At 10 A. M., at 83 South Oxford-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.
Handsome Furniture, as good as new, consisting of walnut and rosewood parlor suites, in green reps; marble-top centre-tables, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, fine curled hair and husk mattresses, bedding, &c.; velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c.; walnut extension-table and dining chairs, in oil; china, glass and crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.
In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of notice heretofore published, the second sale of captured and abandoned cotton will be made at St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next. Dated June 22, 1863.
(Signed) W. P. MELLEN, Supervising Special Agent Treas. Department.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A very fine brown mare, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, good for single and double harness; has a fine square trot and fast; sold for want of use.
Also, a fine pair of black carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, good travelers, warranted sound and kind, formerly the property of Gen. Kearny.
Also, a light wagon and a fine double harness.
Morgan sorrel mare, 7 years old, about 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness or under the saddle; is a very fast walker.
Sorrel mare, about 15 hands, 7 years old, kind in single and double harness; has been used as a lady's saddle horse; paces and trots.
By order of Executors.
A coupe rockaway in good order, made by Miner & Stevens.
Also, a double and single harness in good order with saddle and bridle.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
SORRELL FULL-BLOOD TROTTER MARE.
Seven years old, 15½ hands, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot close on to three minutes, and of great endurance.

JOHN H. BURLEY(?), Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 250 Greene-st., sofas and sofa beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, cottage suites, curtains, cornices, beds and bedding, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c. All to be sold without reserve, in consequence of the owner giving up housekeeping.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the executors, a splendid pair of blood bay carriage horses, very stylish, 16½ hands high; perfectly gentle, and believed to be perfectly sound. A very desirable team for general use.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising fresh selected and seasonable goods from Eastern and City manufacturers, well adapted to all sections of trade. All choice and prime goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHED LIVERY STABLE. For particulars address JONES, Brooklyn Post-office.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED—to engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of an article which affords a profit of one hundred per cent., already established in this City, of universal use, and the sale of which has been very large, and is daily extending. The most satisfactory proofs of this can be furnished, and that a large fortune is certain to accrue in a short time. It is requisite, if the associate is to take an active part, that he should be a thorough and active business man, of temperate habits, and pleasant temper and address—name and address required, and where an interview may take place. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES and good will of a fashionable millinery establishment, eligibly located, and doing a good business, near the City Hall, Brooklyn; terms very moderate, as the owner is about to leave the City. Apply to or address Messrs. TOWNSEND, DYETT & MORRISON, Attorneys, &c., No. 257 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—WANTED, a person who can command a few thousand dollars, to unite with the advertiser in a highly respectable business, that pays over 100 per cent. profit. Address, with real name, for one week, IMPORTER, Box No. 150 Times office.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED IN AN established, lucrative, and agreeable business. Location and associations unexceptionable. Only $600 required. Address Box No. 388 N. Y. Post Office, with name and references.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

A VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHT OF A self-regulator for controlling the supply of water to steam-boilers, for sale by GEORGE L. CANNON, No. 23 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Finance Department, corner of G and 18th-sts., Washington, D. C., April 15, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, General Office, Milwaukee, June 22, 1863.
NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards and fencing of 28 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.
The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.
The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date.
Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.
The work to be offered to contractors will include about 600,000 cubic yards of excavation, in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.
D. N. HUGHES(?), President.
WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, June 29, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, for delivering, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,
PACKING BOXES.
Specifications and samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and how fast they can make deliveries.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to Samuel Hallett & Co., No. 56 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT, Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 5, 1863.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, 12th and Girard sts., Philadelphia, June 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
Viz.:
Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grommetted.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN, A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road, from Trexlertown to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.
Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to
DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or F. BRADY, Engineer, Catasauqua, Penn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.
Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Southern Division of New-York, New-York, June 23, 1863.
Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.
By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.
Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:
1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 25 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 273 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. ? Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. ? 4th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. ? 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,3?? Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. ? 8th-av.
Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

DENTISTRY.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $25. Vulcanite [illegible]. Gold fillings $1. Silver and Dentine 50c. Extracting 25c. DR. S. L. WAIT, No. ? 6th-av., opposite [illegible]-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. [illegible] Mailed free for 25 cents, sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Nostrums, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of H. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 69 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 649 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Herman die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure. Balsam Copaivia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail. SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It purifies and eradicates it. Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITHIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the rigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been of the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 13 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is no quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY. [illegible] Dalley's Extractor; Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die— They all [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 23. FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21, And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from .... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE. SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers FROM NEW-YORK. For Liverpool, direct.

OLYMPUS .... WEDNESDAY .... 24th June.
HECLA .... WEDNESDAY .... 8th July.
SIDON .... WEDNESDAY .... 22d July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Liverpool:
Cabin $80 00
Steerage 32 50
Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 4. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 361 Broadway. N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. K. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON. The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... July 18

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK will sail on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 2, 1863. She has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. Faoud, R. N. R., 3,326 tons burden, 600 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches. Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free. Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5. An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y. To be followed by the SHANNON on the 13th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 1. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail July 15. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 529 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. E. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE. Two second-hand cylinder boilers, 28 feet long and 30 inches diameter, with cupolas, feed pipes, safety valves, front doors, grate, bar bearers, &c., all complete, for sale. Apply to COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., or at their Starch Factory, in Wayne-st., Jersey City, one mile from the ferry.

COAL, &C.

COAL. E. A. QUINTARD, No. 21 Pine-st., Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the place. W. J. R. SMITH, Agent at Jersey City.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $1, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 106 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer F. Y. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT. For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. Hults, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE: Consisting of steamers 1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863. CITY OF CLEVELAND, TRAVELER, ILLINOIS, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT. One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, *during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.* Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M. The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world. For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings. The large and commodious steamboat, WYOMING. Will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1½ P. M. Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier. NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

FOR NEWPORT, VIA NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN SHORE LINE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1863, a train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ P. M., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., without change of cars, when the splendid steamer WATER LILY will be in waiting to start, immediately on the arrival of the train, for Newport, affording a splendid sail down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8½ P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked through. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:10, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:35 P. M. Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 3:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave: FROM CHAMBERS-ST. Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. FROM THIRTIETH-ST. 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:20 P. M. 10:57 P. M. On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 1:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR JAVA. WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED MALT COFFEE. TESTIMONIALS. "As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.* "We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.* "The most popular substitute for the East India berry."—*Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.* "We have tried some of it and find it far superior to anything of the kind that has preceded it, furnishing a pleasant beverage, so near like genuine coffee in taste that it can hardly be distinguished, and requiring from the nature of the material less sweetening than other kinds, quite an item in these days."—*Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.* "As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist. Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 102 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York. For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 180 and 182 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. F. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st.; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 226 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st.; BUNN & HEROER, No. 66 Murray and No. 133 Warren-st.; POPE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 192 Merchants'-row; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 176 Chambers-st.

COFFEE, CORN AND SPICE MILLS. "SWIFT'S PATENT." For grocers, farmers and private families. In the peculiar construction of the grinding plates, these mills will wear longer and grind faster and more evenly than any other now in use. For sale by all the hardware trade, and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York. A. S. HAVILAND, Agent.

CIDER.—FIFTEEN BARRELS VERY SUPERIOR double-rack and refined cider, made from selected apples, by one of the best makers in Westchester County. NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO., No. 61 Maiden-lane.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; would have no objection to City or country; also, wanted, a position by a chambermaid and waitress. They would like to go together; best of City reference given. To be seen for two days, at No. 85 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework of a small family. Has no objection to go a little way in the country. Best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 52 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, desserts, &c.; has good references, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 229 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by an experienced and very trusty girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a neat, obliging, and very competent servant; *refers to her last place, in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER,* No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would go in the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 8th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation in a private family; has good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Apply to H., No. 115 West 15th-st., basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the waiting or washing, or to do the general housework of a small family; will go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY young woman wants a situation for chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer and willing and obliging; has good City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 67 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse in a family in the country; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best reference. Address CHRESTENE, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 33d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as good plain seamstress and child's nurse; is accustomed to operating on several kinds of machines; can come highly recommended, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 194 Waverley-place, near Charles-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking, and plain sewing; would go out by the day, week or month. Call, during the week, at No. 412 W 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to growing children or light chamberwork, and can operate on a sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; makes children's clothes; quick at the needle; or to do fine washing and ironing; wages, $7; City or country. Call at No. 199 East 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted situations for two good girls; one as waitress, and the other as laundress and chambermaid, together or separately. They will be highly recommended by their present employer, at No. 253 Madison-av., where they can be seen for two days.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by a young girl, between 13 and 14 years of age, a situation to assist in waiting, or to take care of children. Good references. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—THE object of this agency is to find employment for worthy, intelligent women, in all branches, excepting domestic service. Those wishing positions as teachers, saleswomen, bookkeepers, copyists, housekeepers, &c., and those wishing to employ ladies in the above capacities are invited to communicate with the agent at the office of A. C. JONES & CO., No. 712 Broadway.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—A very respectable young Englishman, who is a thorough groom and driver, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place, to make himself generally useful; is of Protestant principles; would like a place where he could have a cottage to live in with his wife; no children; is experienced, and refers to his last employer for character and industry. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who is capable to act in either capacity; the advertiser is single, well recommended, and knows his business; wages, $20 per month, by the year. Address S. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or gardener, or both, on a small place, by a single Englishman; is neat, willing, capable and obliging. Address T. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable German man; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 22d-st., in the private stable. Otherwise, address C. VERMEIRE.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as coachman and groom; can give eight years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 416 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a sober, steady young man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a steady young man; has good City and country references. Address, for two days, H. A., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet, to go to Cuba with an importer; wages liberal; a clerk for a steamer. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN a situation to work in a store, pack goods, or deliver. Address for two days W. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A THOROUGH practical vegetable, fruit and flower gardener, who understands the care of horse and cow, and is a good driver and milker. One competent and willing to make himself generally useful may secure a good, permanent situation on a small place near this City, by applying, with references, at 46 Beekman-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses, who is a good driver, a good care-taker of vehicles and harnesses, and can bring the best of City recommendations. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 64 Cliff-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, competent to take care of and drive one or two horses; to assist the gardener when required; country residence a short distance from the City; reference requested. Address G., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, CAPABLE OF taking the entire charge of an infant two weeks old; none need apply without the reference of persons now in town. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 73 West 38th-st.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a young woman that understands her business thoroughly, and can come highly recommended. Apply, after 12 o'clock, at 111 5th-av.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—LIBERAL INducements offered to canvass the City for a popular publication. Inquire at No. 308 Broadway of Mr. MORSE.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, ONE THAT thoroughly understands taking care of horses and harness, for the country; a steady situation. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 248 South-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S DOMESTIC AGENcy for employment, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., cooks, chambermaids, nurses and waitresses. Protestants and Catholics, for City and country; highest wages.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW MAN AT THE CARRIAGE FACTORY, CORNER BROADWAY AND 45TH-ST.—Having fitted up my factory for the purpose, I am now prepared to furnish light-top and no-top road wagons of the very best quality, style and finish, at reasonable prices. A good assortment always on hand or made to order at the shortest possible notice. All work warranted equal to any in the City. S. B. SAYRE.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 12 to 13 hands high, young and sound, well adapted for a boy's use, either under saddle or in harness. Can be seen at the stable of THOMAS NORRIS, No. 118 Clinton-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. FIVE DAYS ONLY. MONDAY, June 29, to FRIDAY, July 3. For a short time longer, GENERAL TOM THUMB. His beautiful and accomplished LITTLE WIFE, Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and the unmatchable COMMODORE NUTT, Will remain on exhibition at THE GRAND OLD MUSEUM OF WONDERS. The world never saw anything half so wonderful as THIS GROUP OF ELFIN MORTALS. All arrived at full maturity—manhood and womanhood, yet NO LARGER THAN SO MANY BABIES. Though perfect men and perfect women, in all the peculiarities and qualities that constitute such. Educated, Intelligent, Social, Affable, Agreeable and Polite. WHO CAN WONDER THAT CROWDS throng their Levees every day? Who can wonder that EVERY CLASS, the highest and lowest, are equally eager to pay their respects and feast their eyes, before their departure to another land! THE TIME IS SHORT. Let the interested heed the warning, and not miss the opportunity. They are on exhibition every day and evening. EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, In the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other *Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.* AFTERNOON AND EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 3, 5, 7½, and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen, The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other Wonders, from every quarter of the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON, Which positively closes on SATURDAY, JULY 4, THE GLORIOUS NATIONAL HOLIDAY, When will be SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING. Beside other brilliant and attractive novelties EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING TILL THEN, At 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be performed THE SPLENDID DOMESTIC DRAMA, THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley. WEDNESDAY, July 1. SECOND MONTH, AND THE FURORE INCREASING. DELIGHTED AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCES GREETING John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, with the most flattering tokens of APPLAUSE AND APPROBATION, THIS SPACIOUS AND COOL THEATRE BEING CROWDED NIGHTLY TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY. The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, who has purchased the sole right of the production of this celebrated play in America, in his famous character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope." Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, in his celebrated character of Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE. And the following unapproachable cast: Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, C. Kingsland, E. Lamb, J. Mordaunt, &c., Mdms. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, S. Jordan, &c. SPLENDID SCENERY, by Selwyn, Hayes, Hilliard, Thorne, &c. ORIGINAL MUSIC, under H. B. Dodworth's direction. ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES, by Mons. Phillipe. PERFECT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Fenno, Rupron and Demilt. NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, by Mr. S. Wallis, and an excellent DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET, In characteristic Dances, arranged by Signor Ronzani. Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. Commences at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.—STEREOPTICON EVERY NIGHT. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 1, SIXTY SCENES IN ITALY AND LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY. Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Family tickets admitting six persons, $1. Doors open at 7½—commencing at 8 o'clock. THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, Grand Exhibition at 3 o'clock for the accommodation of FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855. Is a reliable Educational Exchange, For all who seek well-qualified Teachers; For representing Teachers who wish Engagements; For selling and renting School Properties; For giving Parents information of good Schools. NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers. Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information, apply for circular. The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau and No. 576 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors, from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

AT $ FOR 24 WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter. Can attend at any hour, day or evening, at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. *For circulars address the Principal.* D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS and teachers wanted throughout the country, to exchange reports on educational topics, and supply all vacancies requiring teachers. Mutual advantages for all teachers, school officers and parents. Address, with stamp, NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 319 Broadway, New-York.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE DEsires a situation as private tutor during the rest of the Summer, or for a year or more. If it is desired, and the terms are satisfactory, best of reference given. Address PEDAGOGUE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 1 Hudson-terrace.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with gas, bath, &c., at No. 31 West 26th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address C. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROFESSOR in a school of New-York, wishes to find board in a private family in the country, from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1863. Lessons in exchange. References. Address Mr. LOUIS DESROSIERS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and three ladies, in some healthy place not a great distance from this City, where plain but good and neat accommodations can be had for $50 per month for the four persons. Address H. W. L., Box No. 4,436 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 3 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE or four adults and four children, in a farm house near the North River, convenient to depot or landing. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., G. M. C., Box No. 1,797 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD—IN A FARM-HOUSE, AT WALDEN, Orange County, N. Y., for one or two families; rooms 18 by 20; cool and shady. For further particulars address E. A. KEATS.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR the City; beautiful mansion, shady, large rooms, gas, fine river view, &c.; also stabling. Particulars of J. MATHEWS, 95 Duane-st., or Mr. BIXBY, 6 Astor-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN. This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate. EDWIN E. YALE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, Jeweler, No. 367 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER B. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Also, a handsome furnished cottage to let, near the hotel. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamps or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Saint Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points. For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. Spaulding.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. St. Wharton.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO STATEN ISLAND.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 1, a boat will leave CLIFTON, stopping at STAPLETON and QUARANTINE, at 10½ o'clock, P. M., for NEW-YORK, affording our citizens an opportunity of spending an evening with their island friends, or attending the Musical and Floral Entertainment near "Camp Washington," and returning by moonlight. Returning to the island, the boat will leave the foot of Whitehall-st. at 12 o'clock.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 4, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck Slip 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½. Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. & C. COXE, Supt. BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

EXCURSION.—FOR OYSTER BAY, LLOYD'S Dock, Northport, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson. Steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Catharine-slip FRIDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

4TH OF JULY.—THE STEAMER COMMONWEALTH will make an excursion down the Bay to Sandy Hook on the 4th. See advertisements and posters.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. ONLY DEPOT, IN MAIDEN-LANE, Corner of William-st. We offer a full assortment of THESE SUPERIOR WORKS at the lowest factory prices. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, Corner of William.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. The Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest by making EARLY APPLICATION for Fireworks at our laboratory. J. G. & I. EDGE, Jersey City, N. J. Fireworks of every description for sale at the following depots in New-York: No. 22 Maiden-lane, No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 14 John-st., New-York. N. B.—None genuine without our trade mark.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR EAGLE PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Attention is called to the large and complete assortment of salework, consisting of Roman candles, mines, flower-pots, verticals, plain and lanced; scroll wheels, sky-rockets, Bengolas, triangles, pin wheels, torpedoes, fire-crackers, regular and extra large, &c. THOMAS J. JONES, Sole Agent, No. 16 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 25 Washington-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

BERRIAN'S HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS, No. 601 BROADWAY, Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS, REFRIGERATORS of all kinds, WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS, WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES, MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, COOKING UTENSILS of every description, CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c. Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. GARDNER.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MAKE arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present. Leaders of bands are requested to hand in estimates for playing during the evening at the different places where fireworks are to be displayed. [illegible], Chairman.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

THE ADVANCE ON TULLAHOMA.

Details of the Movement from Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Established at Manchester on Sunday Last.

Shelbyville Occupied by Gen. Granger.

Demonstrations of Welcome by the Citizens.

The Engagements at Hoover's Gap and Other Points.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

The Probabilities of a Battle at Tullahoma.

Bragg Attempting to Retreat on Chattanooga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland has, up to the present time, been attended with entire success, although the heavy rain that has fallen ever since we started has retarded movements somewhat. The Third corps, forming the centre and wing of the army, have for three days been marching southward, driving the enemy out of his strongholds before them. McCook's corps, forming the right wing, has moved on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike. Thomas' corps, forming the centre, has taken the Murfreesboro and Manchester road, running to the east of the other. Crittenden's corps, forming the left wing, made a detour still more to the east, by the Bradyville road, with the cavalry force on our wings. We have covered a front of 25 miles, and within the past three days have swept the rebels southward before us, whipping them in a series of skirmishes. Having possessed the mountain through which the different columns had to debouch, a movement of concentration took place on Beech Grove, at which point McCook's corps, moving across from Liberty Gap, made a junction with the centre corps yesterday morning.

The centre moved to Shelbyville, as Bragg was there concentrating to meet our supposed march on that place. Wilder then pushed on to within a couple of miles of Tullahoma, cutting up the railroad track by the way, and then came back. In the meantime the divisions of Thomas' corps were moving on to this point, Reynolds having the advance. They reached Manchester during the afternoon and evening.

Rosecrans also moved his headquarters yesterday to this point. The corps of McCook and Crittenden are within supporting distance, and the cavalry is at work, and will be heard from in time.

A glance at the map will show that Manchester is on the Duck River, twelve miles due east of Shelbyville. You will also see that Tullahoma is eighteen miles east by south of Shelbyville, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. If the whole army should be pushed forward rapidly to that point, it would make a turning movement of the enemy's right flank, grasping his communication in the rear. The present probability is that a battle will be fought at or near Tullahoma. Bragg is hurrying down his troops and his trains from Shelbyville to that point, and a great conflict is hourly imminent.

The result of this rapid and brilliant march is that we have turned the rebels in two strong lines—first, the line of mountains through Liberty and Hoover Gaps, and, second, the line of the Duck. The powerful position of Shelbyville is outflanked, and Bragg compelled to change front and either fight a battle near Tullahoma, at a disadvantage, or retreat to the line of the Tennessee River. The General and the army are in the best of spirits.

SUNDAY—6½ A. M.

Since writing the above a dispatch has been received from Major-Gen. Granger, announcing the capture at Shelbyville, at 6 P. M. last night, of three *pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners, among them* a score of officers. The Stars and Stripes floated from many windows and housetops. We saved the bridge over Duck River. Bragg had about 30,000 men at Shelbyville. He has gone to Tullahoma.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Monday, June 29—10 A. M.

Headquarters remained at Manchester during yesterday, waiting till the corps of McCook and Crittenden should come up. Meanwhile two divisions of Thomas' corps were sent out to within five miles of Tullahoma, as a corps of observation, to watch the enemy. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was thrown out on the flank and rear of Tullahoma, and last evening found the whole of Wheeler's division eight miles south of Tullahoma at Estelle Springs, guarding the retreat of the rebel wagon trains over the Elk River at that point. It is feared, therefore, that Bragg's army is withdrawing from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, and that we shall not be able to get the fight out of him which the men and officers have been so eagerly expecting. He will be prompt to do so from the fact that our movement to the present point has really outflanked Tullahoma. The defences of Tullahoma are only calculated to meet an attack in front and from the Shelbyville side. On the front they have a regular bastion work for eight batteries, and on the west side rifle pits.

On the other hand, there are several considerations that make Gen. Rosecrans still hope that Bragg will make a stand at Tullahoma. If the rebel commander, now under a cloud in consequence of two disastrous retreats, should fall back below the line of the Tennessee, it is almost certain that three-fourths of the Kentucky and Tennessee troops will desert, as they have sworn never to leave this State. If Bragg should withdraw, moreover, there is every probability that his command would be taken from him, part being sent to Johnston and part to Lee. Our only hope is, that he will stay and give us battle. If he should retreat, as vigorous a pursuit as the nature of the country allows will be made. Troops have been thrown forward this morning, and will harass their flank and rear.

Thus far we have no rebel cavalry on our line of communication. The weather is beautiful to-day, and the troops are in magnificent spirits.

W. SWINTON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Monday, June 29.

Gen. Reynolds, at 6 A. M. yesterday, took possession of this place.

At 6 P. M. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville.

The rebels, after a slight resistance, evacuated their several positions, retreating on lines of which Tullahoma is the concentric point.

Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restriction on the use of the telegraph. I send a synopsis of the brilliant movement, which, despite meteorological and topographical difficulties, have resulted with but slight losses to us in taking possession of the towns, gaps and thoroughly fortified lines lately held by the rebels.

The movement was begun on the 24th in the midst of a heavy rain, which has continued ever since, with but slight intermission.

The enemy's advance posts were found on all the roads leading south not more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

On the left, Butler's First Kentucky Cavalry were driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beech Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in the unfinished works of the Gap. Two companies were cut off and scattered among the hills.

Stewart's division moved from Fairfield on the alarm being given to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps under Col. Wilder.

A brisk engagement between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates' rebel brigade ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the Seventeenth Indiana volunteers, with heavy loss.

Our loss was about 15 killed and 50 wounded. The fight lasted four hours. The rebels had two guns disabled by Lilly's and Harris' batteries.

The battle ended with night, the rebels being still in possession of Beech Grove and the ridge of hills diagonally crossing the roads to Fairfield and Manchester, and Ewing Valley and Garrison's Fork, through which our course lay on Thursday.

The rebels threw up earthworks and planted Darden's battery to rake Hoover's Gap, in which Gen. Thomas' corps was massed. Late in the evening they opened from two points a heavy cross-fire upon our position, but were soon silenced by [illegible], and Harris' batteries.

On Friday Gen. Rousseau made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road, and cutting the rebels off from their line of retreat.

The regular brigade, Major Coolidge commanding, in the absence of Gen. King, ill at Murfreesboro, had the advance of the flanking force, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates' rebel brigade, forcing the rebel left, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the rebel right to hastily evacuate the Beech Grove works, retreating in great haste toward Fairfield.

Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by a force apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as the Fairfield road, and the enemy escaped. They threw away everything but their guns, strewing the country with blankets and knapsacks.

Gen. Rousseau pursued to Fairfield, and the enemy retreated thence to Tullahoma.

Gen. Reynolds in the meantime moved forward, and the next day occupied Manchester, taking thirty prisoners, among whom are three officers.

On the centre Clayborn's division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour's duration ensued. Having accompanied the left, I can give no details of loss, which is estimated at about 200. The total loss is unknown.

Col. Gowan, Second Arkansas, and Major Clayborn, of Clayborn's Staff, were killed.

Miller's and Wallace's brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss of the former was heavy. The latter's loss was light. Gen. Miller was seriously wounded.

On the right a cavalry engagement, of which I have no particulars, took place on the 24th, between Gens. Mitchell and Forrest, in which the former found himself outnumbered. Gen. Stanley went to Mitchell's aid, and Forrest retreated.

Gen. Granger moved forward, finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in his front. According to orders, the centre and right kept retired, and did not attempt to push the enemy.

As soon as Manchester was taken and the rebel right turned, the centre retreated and Gen. Granger remained quiet; but the rebels, finding us in Manchester, evacuated Wartrace and Shelbyville.

Had not the constant rains of the past four days, and the difficulties of bad roads, retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, and thence toward the river, or compelled him to fight us west and north of Tullahoma.

As it now stands he is safely retreating on Tullahoma. Hardee is on the Wartrace, and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night, assuming a defensive position and await the attack.

The Army of the Cumberland to-night will be within reach of them, and then ——. Of what will follow I will be silent.

Gen. Granger met with a *grand reception from the loyal citizens of Shelbyville. Flags floated from* the buildings of the citizens, and men, women and children, welcomed with tears and shouts of joy the flag which they had not seen for ten months, and the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made.

Gen. Granger captured 300 men, 20 officers and 3 pieces of artillery, and then pushed on in pursuit of the rebel train 9 miles ahead.

Gen. Bragg's entire force is roughly estimated at 36,000 men.

Among the losses in the regular brigade, in the fight on Friday, are the following:

KILLED—Sergt. R. Reynolds, Company H, Sixteenth infantry; Corp. Donohue, Sixteenth infantry; private Forde, Eighteenth infantry, second battalion.

WOUNDED—Capt. Thompson, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry; Lieut. Schieffelin, Company H, Sixteenth United States infantry; Lieut. Little, Company E, Eighteenth infantry, Second battalion; Private Alexander Ord, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry.

Among the rebel loss is Col. Gowan, of the Second Arkansas regiment, and Maj. Clayborn, of Clayborn's Staff.

In spite of the badness of the weather, our troops are in fine spirits and march splendidly.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gives the following account of the fight on Wednesday:

"From passengers who came down on the afternoon train yesterday we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of the army of Gen. Rosecrans attacked the brigades of Gens. S. Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces, which may result in a pitched battle. We regret to learn that among the killed in Bates' brigade was Major Claybrook, and that Gen. Liddell lost some estimable officers."

The *Rebel*, in an exultant editorial on the rebel situation, says:

"At no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States apprised in such splendor as now, when from Vicksburgh, Virginia and Middle Tennessee harbinger days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long night of war.

To drive Gen. Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee Capital from Maryland, invade Pennsylvania, and defeat Gen. Rosecrans, are present objects."

The *Rebel* thinks "the prospects were never better for the consummation of these legitimate and possible contingencies," and says: "As we advance into the North, the troubled spirits of Democracy must be told that our object is peace, and that when our independence is recognized, we will lay down our arms. Mr. Vallandigham will tell them so; but let our Government and our Generals, when we march over the border, proclaim that it is recorded that Æneas on his way to hell threw a sop to Cerberus. Let us not disdain to throw a little sop to the restless ghost of Democracy."

In another part of the *Rebel* is a proclamation from Isham G. Harris, in which he calls for six thousand troops for six months from Tennessee, under the provisions of the act of the rebel Congress to provide for local and special service, the force to be composed of men of over forty years of age, or such as are not liable to conscription.

The *Rebel* also says:

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, June 24.

Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven to-day, and burned it. They then left in the direction of Monticello.

Firing was heard at Vicksburgh at 7 o'clock this morning.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Spirited Fight at Lafourche Crossing.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM PORT HUDSON.

The steamship *Columbia*, consigned to Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on June 24, having made the trip in 5 days and 22 hours.

She brings a large number of passengers, and $125,000 in specie.

A spirited engagement took place at Lafourche Crossing, on the afternoon of June 20. Nearly 2,000 rebels attacked the National force guarding the bridge, and were sharply repulsed. Not satisfied with this attempt, they renewed the attack on the afternoon of June 21, when they were still more decisively defeated. Their entire loss was 60 killed, 240 wounded, and 70 prisoners. Our loss was but 8 killed, and 16 wounded. The rebel force was the same which burned the four steamboats at Plaquemine, a few days previous.

There is no later news from Port Hudson, save that brought out by deserters and paroled prisoners, which is to the effect that the rebel garrison is on very short rations.

FIGHT AT LAFOURCHE CROSSING.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 22.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived at Thibodauxville on Saturday, that some time during the afternoon, a few minutes after his arrival from the Crossing, a courier came dashing through the place with the intelligence that a hundred mounted rebels were marching on the place from the direction of Indian Village. These rebels were a portion of the command of Col. Major, a part of whose forces also made a dash into Plaquemine on Wednesday night, and committed depredations which were noticed in our Sunday morning's paper.

Shortly after the first courier had announced the approach of the rebels, a second mounted man came dashing up, confirming the report of the first. Our informant, and several officers, including the Provost-Marshal, escaped to Lafourche Crossing, three miles distant, and shortly afterwards the rebels made their appearance and attacked the force guarding the bridge. A short and sharp engagement followed, resulting in the routing of the rebels.

We learn that a train narrowly escaped capture, the rebels having made their appearance about a minute after it started from the depot, four miles from Thibodaux. The assailants fired at the retreating train, but without inflicting any damage, and all made their escape.

On the way down from Lafourche Crossing to the city, small parties of rebels made their appearance at different points, without, however, attempting hostilities. At one place three of our men had captured two guerrillas, and brought them to the road. At Bayou des Allemands a party of 16 guerrillas came in and attempted to burn the bridge, but were driven off by our forces stationed there.

Dispositions were made, soon after the appearance of this force, to prevent any further design of molestation from the rebels, and all fears on the part of the inhabitants seem to have subsided.

SECOND ATTACK ON LAFOURCHE CROSSING.

Since writing the above, we learn on unquestionable authority that a second attack was made by the rebels on Lafourche Crossing Sunday night, and that the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

His second repulse was more decisive and disastrous than the first, and quite a number of his dead and wounded were left on the field, and several prisoners were captured by our men.

It is reported, but we are unable to state positively that such is the truth, that a Texas Colonel and nine of his men were left dead by the rebels.

It is evident that Gen. Emory has taken the most prompt and effective measures to thwart the designs of the enemy in that quarter.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 24.

Our forces have captured fifty prisoners belonging to the Second Texas cavalry. They all pretended at the time that they were privates; but it was subsequently discovered that a number of commissioned officers were among them, and that one was a Colonel.

We are not certain whether the sixteen prisoners known previously to have been captured are included in this list of fifty, but presume not. If so, the total number of prisoners captured is sixty-six reported thus far. A portion of them, we know, were captured by our forces following in pursuit.

The enemy admits a loss of fifty killed and two hundred wounded.

The rebels are not in the habit of exaggerating their own losses, and we know that this statement of the killed is below the truth; for our troops buried *fifty-three of the enemy's slain; and it is reported by* negroes that cart-loads of the dead were carried away by the enemy for hasty interment.

With our present information, we deem it safe to make the following estimate of the rebel losses:

Killed	60	Prisoners	70
Wounded	240		
Total			370

We presume that when the truth is fully known, it will be found that the above estimate is too low. Such a loss out of a force of two thousand is certainly extremely heavy.

Our own loss was eight killed and sixteen wounded.

The pursuit by our troops seems to have been quite successful. Our advance fell in with the enemy's rear guard, and captured a number of prisoners.

The enemy had to abandon many of his wounded, and a considerable number of the prisoners captured were taken wounded from the field, where they had been left without surgical assistance.

The enemy seems to be thoroughly frightened, and is "making off" as fast as possible.

REPORTS FROM PORT HUDSON.

From the Era, June 23.

We gather the following news from a man who was employed as a cook for some of the rebel officers in Port Hudson, who escaped by swimming to the fleet. Hearing the officers talk when at meals, he learned the following facts:

In the last engagement, the rebel Capt. Boone, of Boone's battery, was killed by a shell. His loss was regretted, as he was regarded the best artillerist in the garrison.

Several other valuable officers, whose name he did not remember, were slain in the same engagement.

In both assaults the officers stated their loss in killed and wounded to be fifteen hundred.

They had forty-five head of very poor cattle left on the night he escaped. With these there was corn and peas to last fifteen days. Their principal mill was burned, and the grinding of corn and meal was done by hand. One officer asked the other, "How long can we hold out?" The reply was, "Fifteen days."

There were several wealthy ladies in the garrison. Of these two were killed by a shell from the gunboats, and another was severely wounded. There were two hundred negroes in the garrison.

So soon as they were out of supplies, they intended crossing the river on rafts, instead of surrendering.

The Captain of the steamboat *Sykes* has arrived in town. He was captured on Wednesday night last, at the time his vessel was destroyed, and was detained twelve hours a prisoner of war, when he was released on parole. He represents the enemy to be in quite a destitute condition, both as regards food and ammunition, and states that when he was taken they had not had anything to eat for thirty-six hours. He was well treated by them. His report corresponds with the statements of other paroled prisoners.

Naval.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, June 30.

The United States gunboat *[illegible]*, Capt. [illegible], has put in here for coal.

The New Post-office Law.

SECTION 1. Enacts that the Postmaster-General shall appoint all Postmasters whose salary or compensation is less than $1,000 per annum. The President shall appoint all others.

SEC. 2. Prescribes the form of oath to be taken by all postmasters, assistants, agents, &c.

SEC. 3. All postages to be paid before mail matter is delivered. No box to be assigned to any person unless one-quarter rent is paid in advance.

SEC. 4. Requires Postmasters to keep record of all receipts of moneys, and of all other transactions, and deliver same to successors in office.

SEC. 5. Whenever, by reason of the presence of any land or naval force near an office, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General may increase Postmaster's compensation and expenses for clerical service by a special order.

SEC. 6. Prescribes the manner of rendering of quarterly returns by Postmasters to the Department at Washington.

SEC. 7. Prescribes the mode of advertising letters uncalled for. No material change from the present system.

SEC. 8. Postmaster-General to prescribe the mode of returning or appropriating valuables found in dead letters.

SEC. 9. Postmaster-General to prescribe the mode of disposing of printed matter uncalled for. Postmasters to notify publishers when their papers are not taken from the office.

SEC. 10. Makes the disposition of foreign dead letters subject to conventional stipulations with foreign Administrations.

SEC. 11. Provides that letter-carriers shall be employed at such post-offices as the Postmaster-General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places where such post-offices are established. Salary of such letter-carriers not to exceed $800 per annum. May be increased to $1,000 by the Postmaster-General in special cases, where the income from postages on local letters shall yield enough to pay the expense of the carrier system at such offices.

SEC. 12. The Postmaster-General may order delivery of letters by the carrier system, as frequently (in the day) as the public convenience shall require.

SEC. 13. Allows the Postmaster-General to establish branch post-offices, and pillar-boxes, and other receiving boxes, for the deposit of matter for mailing and for delivery.

SEC. 14. Accounts of expenses for letter-carriers, branch offices, boxes, &c., to be kept separately from ordinary expenses of post-offices where the carriers and boxes are maintained.

SEC. 15. Postmasters of any office where letter-carriers are employed may make special contracts with publishers *for the delivery of publications not coming through the mails*. The arrangement and terms to be equally open to all like publishers. The Postmaster-General may prescribe regulations for delivery by such carriers *of small packages other than letters and papers*, not exceeding maximum weight of mailable packages; but such packages to be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

SEC. 16. No packet or package exceeding four pounds in weight shall be conveyed by mail, except books published or circulated by Congress.

SECS. 17 and 18. Upon regular weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and daily publications, and all other regular publications, issued from a known office of publication, stated periods, and sent to regular subscribers, postage must be paid before delivery, for not less than one-quarter and for not more than one year; and if there is a fraction of a quarter the prepayment must cover that fraction and the following quarter. Upon letters and upon transient papers, and upon all packages whatever sent by mail, other than the regular publications as above described, postage must be paid in stamps at the time of mailing.

SECS. 19 and 20. Divide mailable matter into three classes, namely: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 21. Maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage, is one half ounce avoirdupois.

SEC. 22. Rate of postage on letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight, to be 3 cents; for each additional half ounce or fraction, 3 cents—in all cases to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to such letters.

SEC. 23. Postage on local or drop letters that are not carried through the mails, but delivered by letter-carriers, to be two cents each for each letter not exceeding a half ounce in weight, and two cents for each additional half ounce or less fraction, to be prepaid by postage stamps on the letters. *No fee to be collected by carriers hereafter for the delivery of letters.*

SEC. 24. Letter postage to be charged on all printed matter upon which writing is placed conveying other and further intelligence than the printed matter. But book manuscripts and corrected proofs between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of *printed matter*; and publishers of newspapers and periodicals *may notify subscribers in writing on their papers when subscriptions expire, and may inclose receipts for payment and bills of subscription thereto.*

SEC. 25. On all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, the rate, if the same shall be forwarded, shall be at the rate of letter postage.

SEC. 26. If any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid, shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

SEC. 27. Postmaster-General may provide by uniform regulation for the forwarding of unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers and marines in the service of the United States to their destination; and all other letters which appear from accident or neglect to have been deposited for mailing without prepayment, and where the writer cannot be found and notified of his default.

SEC. 28. Letters not called for may be returned to the writers, within 30 days, if the writers indorse on the back of the letters a request to that effect, at the time of mailing.

SEC. 29. Postage on returned dead letters shall be 3 cents the single rate; if registered as valuable, double rates shall be charged.

SEC. 30. Letters directed to persons not found at the office addressed, may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found, *without additional charge of postage therefor.*

SEC. 31. The Postmaster-General may pay any vessel or steamboat, not employed in carrying the mails, a sum not exceeding 2 cents each for all letters carried from one port to another in the United States.

SEC. 32. Provides for the establishment of a system of registration of valuable letters; the fee of registration to be 20 cents; but not to make the Department responsible for loss of the registered letters.

SECS. 33 and 34. The maximum standard weight for the single rate of postage on printed matter, and on matter classed as miscellaneous, is four ounces avoirdupois. The rate of postage on transient printed and miscellaneous matter shall be two cents for each four ounces, and two cents for each additional four ounces, or fraction thereof, contained in one package to one address, to be prepaid by stamps. *Double these rates for books.* Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, shall pass at the single rate of two cents, and at that rate for a greater number, going to one address.

SECS. 35 and 36 fixes the rate of postage on regular newspapers and periodicals, which is best set forth in the following tables:

NEWSPAPERS, QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE, TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Three times a week.	Six times a week.	Seven times a week.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Four ounces or less	5	10	15	30	35
Over 4, and not over 8 ounces	10	20	30	60	70
Over 8, and not over 12 ounces	15	30	45	90	1 05
Over 12, and not over 16 ounces	20	40	60	1 20	1 40

On newspapers, magazines or periodicals published less frequently than once a week, the postage shall be one cent for each weight of four ounces, and one cent for each four ounces or fraction additional.

SEC. 37. Same as latter clause of section 24, in regard to publishers notifying subscribers of expiration of subscriptions.

SEC. 38. The Postmaster-General may provide, by order, rates and terms upon which *route agents* may receive and deliver *from mail-car or steamboats* packages of newspapers and periodicals.

SEC. 39. The Postmaster-General may prescribe the manner of wrapping and securing of mail matter other than of letters and franked documents.

SEC. 40. Postmasters may remove wrappers from matter, other than letters, sent by mail, to see whether fraud is attempted by writing on the papers or packages.

SEC. 41. The Postmaster-General may require an affidavit from publishers, their clerks, agents, &c., to the effect that they have not sent nor permitted to be sent by mail, without prepayment of postage, any matter upon which prepayment of postage by law is required. Penalty for any such offence, if committed, $50; one-half to the informer.

SEC. 42 Revises and fixes the franking privilege as follows:

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That authority to frank mail matter be conferred upon and limited to the following persons: First, the President of the United States, by himself or his private secretary. Second, the Vice-President of the United States. Third, the chiefs of the several executive departments. Fourth, such principal officers, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, of each executive department, to be used only for official communications, as the Postmaster-General shall by regulation prescribe. Fifth, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, including delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives; to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them; their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected, and to expire on the first Monday of December following such term of office. Sixth, all official communications addressed to either of the executive departments of Government by an officer responsible to that department; Provided, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Seventh, postmasters have also the franking privilege for their official communications to other postmasters: Provided, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such indorsement of "official" falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay $300. Eighth, petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mails. Ninth, all communications addressed to any of the franking officers above described, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, must be prepaid by postage stamps. The *franking* privilege heretofore granted shall be limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional or Executive documents, and such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, which shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and except also seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 43. Allows publishers to exchange their publications free of postage.

SEC. 44. This act to take effect June 30, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES—IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from a Banking House.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 23, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We send this day, to the Metropolitan Bank, $113, in currency, that was taken out of one of your safes at Rushdale, this morning, after a large store was burned, and heated your safe to a red heat.

The Books and Papers were all safe. If you desire to retain and use these bills, we have no objections.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. WINTON & Co., Bankers.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material that will effectually resist a burglar's drill.

HERRING'S Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Combined—one safe within another.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

CALL QUICK.—The public eagerness to empty Knox's store of its contents is not marvelous, when the beauty of his Summer hat, and his great variety of straw hats are taken into consideration. Cool and collected, the hatter watches the doings of his customers with a complacency that looks as though he rather approves of their proceedings. Decidedly Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, is a universally popular establishment.

[Advertisement.]

"HUMAN TEMPERAMENT."—History Definitions and Testimonies—Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Choleric—Melancholic, Bilious, Nervous, Vital, Motive and Mental. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN—Digestion, Breathing—the Eye—Voice. Of what man is made. How to take his measure—and Man's Destiny. Marriages, Births and Deaths. Interesting Facts—in July PHRENOLOGICAL Journal. 15 cents; $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. —

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 29 | Gov. Island.. 8 16 | Hell Gate.. 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 30.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans 24th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 26, 20 miles S. E. of Tortugas, passed brig Kanawha, steering W. 27th, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 40, signalized bark Xantho, from Aspinwall for New-York. Left at S. W. Pass, ships Louisa, of New-York; Lisbon, of Bath; bark Jenny Lind, of New-York; Annapolis, of Baltimore, 5 days and 22 hours' passage.

Steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, Liverpool 17th inst., and Queenstown 18th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. June 17, 3½ P. M., 5 miles W. of Bell Buoy, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. Same day, 5:30 P. M., passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 19th, 2:30 P. M., 170 miles W. of Cape Race, passed steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool; 29th, 6 P. M., off Nantucket Lightship, saw a steamer about 4 points on starboard bow, steering toward us, showing an American ensign; we immediately replied by showing our ensign and number; when crossing ahead she fired a shotted gun across our bows, causing us to stop. In passing, hailed and inquired if we had seen any suspicious-looking vessels. Answered "No." They replied, saying, "This is the U. S. steamer Gov. Buckingham," and immediately proceeded eastward.

Steam transport Planet, Young, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mecaey, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 47, lon. 43 to 50, saw large quantities of ice. May 25, experienced a heavy gale from the west, lost sails; has been 33 days from the Banks.

Ship Australia, (Old.,) Ruhers, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 297 passengers to Ruger Bros. East of the Banks saw a number of icebergs; on this coast had much calm weather.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Sagua 16th inst., with sugar to master.

Bark Augustine, (Span.,) Laterne, Havana 16 ds., in ballast to Peterson & Barjeu.

Bark Viking, (of Pictou,) Chrisholm, Cardiff 30 ds., with coal to McCall & Frith. 15th inst., lat. 43 48, lon. 52 17, passed the hull of the schr. Elijah Smith, with both masts, bowsprit and rudder gone; was abandoned; she seemed to be light, and apparently had been drifting about for a considerable time.

Bark Adelaide, (of Buenos Ayres,) Lentare, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with rosewood and hides to Pendergrast Bros. of Baltimore.

Bark H. Steinorth, (Prus.,) Steinorth, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 25th inst., lat. 40, lon. 68, spoke a U. S. bark cruising and steering E.

Bark Rubens, (Hanov.,) Strohmari, Bremen 55 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Saw a great many icebergs on the Banks. In lat. 45, lon. 48, passed a vessel waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned; supposed her to be a brig.

Bark Adams, (Ital.,) Antoine, Genoa 55 ds., with marble, etc., and 12 passengers to order.

Bark Matilda A. Lewis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Glasgow 43 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kenneth, (of Halifax,) Murphy, Yabucoa, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Undine, (of St. John, N. F.,) Heffaves, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Mathilde, (Fr.,) Rio, Bordeaux 38 ds., with wine, etc., to Bastjer & De Varter.

Brig Planet, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Lamb, Guanica, P. R., 17th inst., with sugar to D. R. DeWolf.

Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Hoffses, Trinidad de Cuba 17th inst., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with bark Starlight, for Philadelphia. The bark Mary Anne, Mathews, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 383 AND 385 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 36 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 180 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

WINTER GARDEN.
A GREAT NOVELTY FOR
W. R. FLOYD'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 2.
MR. DAN BRYANT
Will make his début in Irish Comedy,
Appearing for the first time in a white face, in Lover's humorous creation of
HANDY ANDY.
Besides a splendid entertainment, in which a portion of
MR. WALLACK'S COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Box Book now open.

THE TURF.
A GREAT DAY AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
SIXTH AND LAST RACE BETWEEN GEORGE M. PATCHEN AND GEN. BUTLER.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, TO SADDLE.
WEDNESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
D. Tallman names br. stallion GEO. M. PATCHEN.
D. Mace names blk. g. GEN. BUTLER.
The boats which leave James-slip at 2 o'clock connect with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2¼ P. M.
Boats on 34th-st. Ferry leave New-York every ten minutes.
This will be the most exciting race of the season, and probably the fastest on record.
JOS. CROCHERON, Manager.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO is a pianist of a high order, composer of many popular pieces, and has had much experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family, either now or in the coming Fall; she would instruct also in French, acquired in France, drawing and painting in various styles; the highest references will be given, and, as salary is not a principal object, it is an unusual opportunity for those who require superior tuition upon easy terms. Address E. L., Box No. 5,389 Post-office, Philadelphia.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. Dr. J. BRIGGS' Alleviator, for corns, bunions, tender feet, &c., 25 and 50 cents. Dr. BRIGGS' Modern Curative should be used for inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
READ AND REFLECT.

Make care of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors that prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairie, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fortified with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
[illegible] which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhœa that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to prevent, alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households here, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

JULY 1863